

Overview

A core responsibility of the U.S. government is to protect the life and liberty of the American people – in the words of the framers of our Constitution, to “provide for the common defense.” The Department of Defense plays a critical role in defending and advancing the safety and security of America’s citizens and interests. During periods of peace and through the crucible of war, the U.S. Armed Forces have prepared for the unexpected, deterred aggression, responded to attack, rebuilt nations emerging from the ravages of conflict, and helped create and maintain a secure and resilient international system. Since 2001, the Department has been engaged in ongoing operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The United States faces a series of significant challenges that will test the ability of the Department of Defense to anticipate, prepare, and adapt, while staying focused on succeeding in ongoing operations. These enduring security challenges emanate from: violent extremist movements with dangerous capabilities such as al-Qaeda and its associates; the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to both state and non-state actors; challenges associated with rising powers; and instability associated with failing and fragile states. It is probable that the ongoing global financial crisis, which is already the most serious in decades, will exacerbate most or all of these challenges.

The U.S. Armed Forces must prepare and respond to these and other challenges while operating in an increasingly complex environment, characterized in part by changing forms of warfare and a series of powerful global trends that are reshaping the world.

America’s dominance in traditional war fighting has created powerful incentives for adversaries to use alternative military methods to counter U.S. influence and interests. America’s adversaries are likely to employ perceived advantages from across the spectrum of conflict – ranging from advanced capabilities and methods designed to prevent U.S. forces from accessing key areas, to the use of suicide bombing and improvised explosive devices. It is likely that these tools and tactics – from the sophisticated to the simple – will be employed simultaneously in hybrid and more complex forms of warfare.

Increasingly, the Department will be faced with an operational environment shaped by the interaction of powerful strategic trends. Over the course of the next several decades, the consequences of rising resource scarcity, the spread of destructive technology, demographic shifts, and climatic and environmental changes could combine to further increase uncertainty and generate new security challenges.

The necessity of securing U.S. interests in Iraq and Afghanistan, while preparing for a complex future defined by the interaction of enduring security challenges with a changing operational environment, requires that the Department of Defense develop and sustain military forces capable of succeeding in the wars of today while preparing for an uncertain tomorrow.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

While today’s strategic environment is characterized by a high degree of uncertainty – particularly given the global economic crisis – what remains clear is America’s enduring core interest in the health and security of the broader international system. From the end of World War II to the conclusion of the Cold War with the Soviet Union, the United States remained committed to sustaining an international system whose very existence was commensurate with America’s desire to maintain open

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

commerce, ensure the security of its friends and allies, and help further the spread of liberty and peace. In this respect, the touchstone of American strategy during last century's Cold War remains relevant to today's challenges.

U.S. interests include protecting the nation and its allies from attack or coercion, promoting international security to reduce conflict and foster economic growth, and helping to secure the global commons – sea, air, space, and cyberspace. To advance these interests, the U.S. has developed military capabilities and alliances, participated in and supported international security and economic institutions, used diplomacy and soft power to cooperate with and shape the behavior of individual states and the international system, and used force when necessary. These tools help inform the strategic framework with which the United States plans for the future.

The security of the United States is tightly bound up with the security of the broader international system. As a result, America's defense strategy seeks to cooperate with Allies and partners, engage with others in the pursuit of common solutions, and build the capacity of fragile or vulnerable partners to withstand internal threats and external aggression while improving the capacity of the international system itself to withstand the full range of challenges it faces.

OBJECTIVES

In order to best support the enduring interests of the United States and provide for the common defense, the Department has the following key objectives: win the nation's wars, defend the homeland, promote security, and deter conflict. Underpinning all these objectives is the commitment to take care of the all-volunteer force, including military families, veterans, and the wounded, ill, and injured.

Winning the nation's wars must be the U.S. Armed Forces' overriding imperative. Success in Afghanistan and Iraq will involve the long-term coordination of all elements of national power, along with the patient, persistent, and precise use of force against those who would use safe havens to plan and prosecute acts of terrorism. To succeed in these operations and the missions the U.S. Armed Forces are most likely to face in the coming decades, the Department must institutionalize capacity and proficiency in Irregular Warfare. The Department also must plan and prepare for future challenges across the spectrum of conflict.

Defending the homeland involves protecting the physical integrity of the country through an active layered defense. The Department does this by ensuring – through active presence overseas, whether on the sea, in the air, in space, or in cyberspace – it can detect, deter, and respond to a range of threats directed at the American people or U.S. interests. Commensurate with defending the homeland is the ability to support civil authorities in times of national emergency through the use and maintenance of a portfolio of consequence management capabilities.

Promoting security abroad is central to the well-being of Americans at home. Particularly as 21st century trends reduce the ability to prevent problems abroad from impacting the lives of America's citizens, it is necessary to actively promote a healthy international system. The Department's strategy for promoting security emphasizes building the capacity of a broad spectrum of partners. From helping to train and equip the security forces of states facing common threats, to maintaining close relationships with the militaries of America's strongest allies and partners, the Department helps to maintain the peace and bring stability to troubled regions.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Deterring conflict depends on a strong U.S. military that can positively influence the political and military choices of potential adversaries. The credibility of America's deterrent depends on U.S. military forces that can prevent attack, respond decisively to aggression, and strike accurately anywhere. In the 21st century, deterrence must be tailored to fit different actors, situations, and forms of warfare, and must utilize all elements of national power. A strong deterrent requires a portfolio of capabilities, including a safe, secure and effective nuclear arsenal as long as these weapons exist, responsive conventional capabilities including missile defense, precision-guided munitions, and resilient capabilities in space and cyberspace.

ACHIEVING OUR OBJECTIVES

It is not enough to possess military forces capable of deterring or responding to aggression. Rather it is vital that the United States be a force for good by engaging with and helping to positively shape the world. For most of the last century and for the foreseeable future, the United States will shoulder responsibilities on behalf of the common interests shared by most of the world. United States interests are largely commensurate with those of freedom-loving people everywhere. The Department will achieve U.S. objectives and advance common interests by helping shape the choices of key states, preventing adversaries from acquiring or using weapons of mass destruction (WMD), strengthening U.S. alliances and partnerships, securing U.S. strategic access and retaining freedom of action, and integrating and unifying U.S. efforts with interagency and international partners.

Shaping choices of key states will be fundamental to global security in the 21st century. Ensuring that key states become stakeholders in the international system will require open exchanges and transparency in working through complex problems. America can also promote security by helping shape



U.S. Army Sgt. Chris Chambers, of the 1st Battalion, 501st Infantry Regiment, kneels at the edge of a wheat field during a patrol near Combat Outpost Sabari, Afghanistan.

DoD photo by Sgt. Christopher T. Sneed, U.S. Army – April 2009

the choices that strategic states make, encouraging them to avoid destabilizing paths, adhere to international norms on the use of force, and act as stewards of the public good.

Preventing adversaries from acquiring or using WMD will be increasingly important as globalization continues to lower the entry-barriers for state and non-state actors that seek to acquire chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. The United States requires several layers of capability to deny these weapons and their components to adversaries, defend and defeat WMD and missile threats before they are unleashed, and mitigate the consequences of WMD use.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Strengthening and expanding alliances and partnerships will become ever more necessary to preserve a strong and resilient international system. Throughout the last century, the United States consistently rallied and led a community of like-minded states in resisting dangerous ideologies and countering foreboding threats. In this century, the United States will continue to exercise leadership in creating and maintaining strong alliances and partnership with key states in order to advance a common vision of security and stability. Twenty-first century alliances and partnerships will span the range of possible military missions, from peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance to complex counterinsurgency and high-end conventional operations. U.S. forces will continue to support, train, advise, and equip partner security forces to meet local and regional threats.

Securing U.S. strategic access and retaining freedom of action is among the most critical tasks that the Department performs. For more than 60 years, the United States has helped ensure that the global commons – critical sea, air, space, and cyberspace domains – remain relatively safe and secure, providing a critical public good that is central to global stability and prosperity. The development and proliferation of anti-access technologies and tactics threaten to undermine the stability of the global commons. Growing debris fields in space threaten satellite-based communication and navigation systems; piracy and climate change demand that the United States consider the security of maritime commerce; and the centrality of cyberspace to U.S. security and prosperity requires improved capabilities and robust protection of the nation's information infrastructure.

Integrating and unifying effort is growing more important as all elements of national power are required to respond to today's challenges. From Iraq and Afghanistan, to operations around the world, preserving a joint approach to planning and execution is a

A U.S. Sailor, assigned to the air crew, stands on the flight deck of amphibious assault ship USS Kearsarge (LHD 3) before flight operations to send medical personnel to see patients in Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, during Continuing Promise (CP) 2008. Continuing Promise is an equal-partnership mission between the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Brazil, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass
Communication Specialist
Seaman Apprentice Joshua
Adam Nuzzo – August 2008



necessity, as is expanding this approach to better implement whole of government solutions. The Department will further realign its structures, interagency planning, and response efforts to better address today's needs and to meet tomorrow's threats.

None of these objectives can be met without ensuring that this nation's uniformed men and women are properly trained and equipped for the complex challenges they face. Ensuring that those who serve are prepared to deal with Twenty-first century threats remains an overarching imperative inherent in everything the Department does. This commitment requires continued improvement in the quality-of-care the nation provides its troops and their families.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

TOWARD A STRATEGY OF BALANCE

Given the current strategic context and the need to achieve U.S. core national security objectives, the defining principle of the Department's strategy must be balanced.

The United States cannot expect to eliminate national security risks through higher defense budgets. We cannot do everything and buy everything. Particularly in the context of an enduring global economic crisis, it is critical that the Department do what it can to increase fiscal discipline, reform acquisition processes, and better match true requirements with sufficient resources.

The Department's strategy and budget strike an improved balance in three dimensions: (1) between prevailing in current conflicts and preparing for a complex future, (2) between institutionalizing proven wartime adaptations and preserving this nation's existing conventional and strategic advantages, and (3) between accelerating acquisition and management reform while retaining proven best practices.

Strategy is the art of matching desired ends with finite means, as such this budget reflects the best strategic thinking the Department and its leadership have regarding how to best posture the U.S. military for the challenges of today while preparing for those that will come in the future. Real-world strategy requires making real choices. For a defense strategy, these choices are necessarily difficult and obviously involve a level of risk. This budget did not defer hard choices but made them, choosing to reduce funding in some areas while increasing resources in others to better position the Department to defend against the most likely threats.



The Department's strategy and budget focus on properly resourcing ongoing wars while choosing where and how to manage risk while preparing for the future. The following pages outline the details of the FY 2010 budget request for the Department of Defense, and an attempt – by setting priorities and making hard choices – to help the Department and U.S. Armed Forces balance the needs of today with the task to prepare for the threats of tomorrow.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Justification

The FY 2010 President's Budget requests \$663.8 billion for the Department of Defense, including \$533.8 billion in Base funds and \$130.0 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds. This is a \$1.3 billion increase over FY 2009 Defense appropriations, a 0.2 percent nominal increase in funding. The Base budget increases \$20.5 billion, a 4 percent nominal growth (2.1 percent real growth) (Figure 1.1).

BASE BUDGET

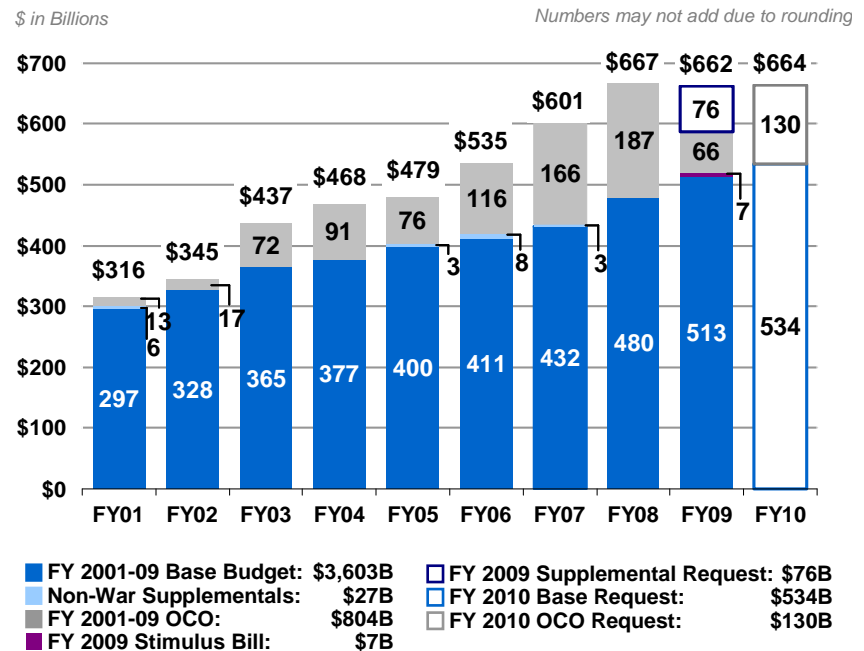
The Department's \$533.8 billion Base request funds non-contingency operation costs associated with the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. It supports the activities of the 10 Combatant Commands (including the recently established Africa Command), the majority of funding for the U.S. Intelligence Community, and the Department's 33 agencies, field activities, and specialized offices. (All numbers in this volume are discretionary budget authority unless otherwise indicated).

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

The Department's \$130.0 billion OCO request funds an increase in the U.S. troops in Afghanistan while responsibly withdrawing troops from Iraq. It also funds the training of Afghan and Pakistani forces.

Since September 11, 2001, Congress has appropriated over \$800 billion for OCO. This funding provides for the incremental costs for military and intelligence operations, force protection, training, overseas facilities and base support, communications, transportation, maintenance, supplies, weapons and equipment refurbishment or replacement, and other essentials for U.S. forces. The funds also support deployed personnel with special pay and benefits, food, medical and other services, and training and equipping of Iraqi and Afghan security forces.

Figure 1.1 Historical DoD Funding
FY01 to FY10



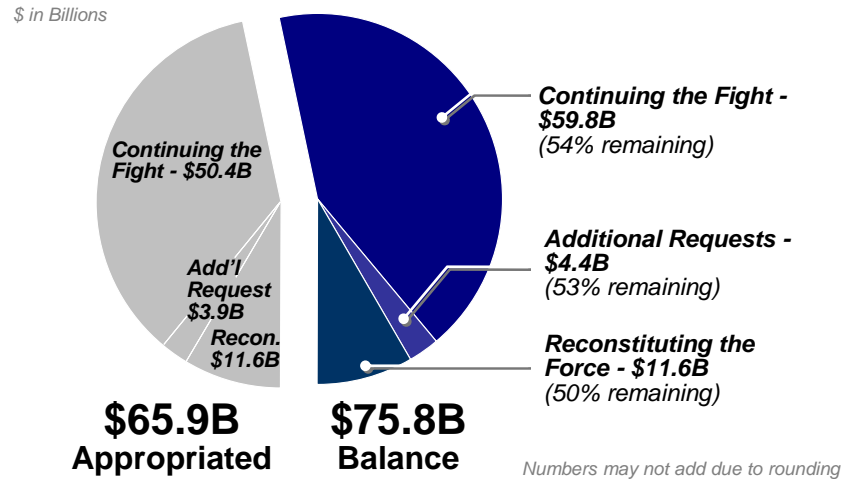
Note: Numbers in this table have been updated from previously published figures to better reflect transfers, rescissions, non-war supplementals, and scoring captured by DoD and OMB databases
Source: FY 2009 OMB Historical Tables, Table 5.4; Comptroller Information Systems

104

In FY 2009, Congress appropriated \$65.9 billion or 47 percent of the President's \$141.7 billion request for OCO. Congress has not yet appropriated the remaining balance – \$75.8 billion – requested for U.S. forces in combat (Figure 1.2). These additional funds are required to pay U.S. military, continue operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, reconstitute and protect military forces, and continue to train and equip Afghan security forces. The FY 2009 OCO figures throughout this volume include the Supplemental request.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Figure 1.2 FY09 Supplemental Request - \$141.7B



Source: FY09 OCO Enacted Bridge and Supplemental Request

105

active duty and retirees. Total healthcare funding included in the FY 2010 Base budget request is \$47.4 billion. Projections indicate that military healthcare costs will increase by 5 to 7 percent per year through FY 2015 if no changes are made to the current healthcare program fee and benefit structure. This continued growth is largely due to:

- Increasing use of the healthcare benefit by eligible beneficiaries who previously elected not to use it;
- Healthcare inflation and higher utilization of healthcare services; and
- Expanded benefits authorized by Congress, such as TRICARE for Reservists.

As these costs increase, more of the Department's budget is likely to be spent on healthcare and less on warfighting capabilities and readiness.

A CHALLENGING ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

As the world's largest unified global enterprise, the Department and its funding are directly affected by the U.S. and world economies. External economic factors such as the financial crisis, growth of entitlements, and inflation are all facts-of-life, which affect what the United States can afford to invest in its defense. Internal fiscal trends, such as the rising cost of healthcare, contribute to the economic challenges facing the Department.

- **Inflation:** While inflation throughout the last decade has been relatively low, escalation of purchase price inflation affects the Department's overall purchasing power.
- **Military Healthcare:** The Department remains concerned with the cost of providing healthcare to its military forces –

GLOBAL DEFENSE POSTURE

While the United States' defense budget must live within the real constraints of the current economic environment, the Department must be prepared to defend against the threats of tomorrow. As President Obama has said, the United States cannot mortgage tomorrow's security for today's concerns. The Department continues to realign U.S. global defense posture to better contend with post 9-11 security challenges according to four themes: (1) develop flexibility to contend with uncertainty; (2) expand allied roles, (3) build new partnerships and ensure relevant forward capabilities; (4) manage forces globally; and (5) ensure positive effects on military forces and families.

The Department continues to maintain strong host-nation support for these posture changes. The United States must also

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

build and strengthen the military and security capabilities of current and other global partners to increase the effectiveness of U.S. forces and provide a formidable combination of actual and potential power.

BASE BUDGET REQUEST BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

Typically, the Department requests its budget by appropriation accounts. While the Department continues to present its budget detail by these accounts, this volume organizes data into broader categories tied to the traditional appropriation accounts, yet are more intuitive for the general reader. These categories will appear throughout this volume in each of the Department and Defense-Wide chapters. A cross-walk between appropriation accounts and categories is provided in the Resource Exhibits at the end of this volume.

Accordingly, the \$533.8 billion budget request is divided into four functional categories (Figure 1.3):

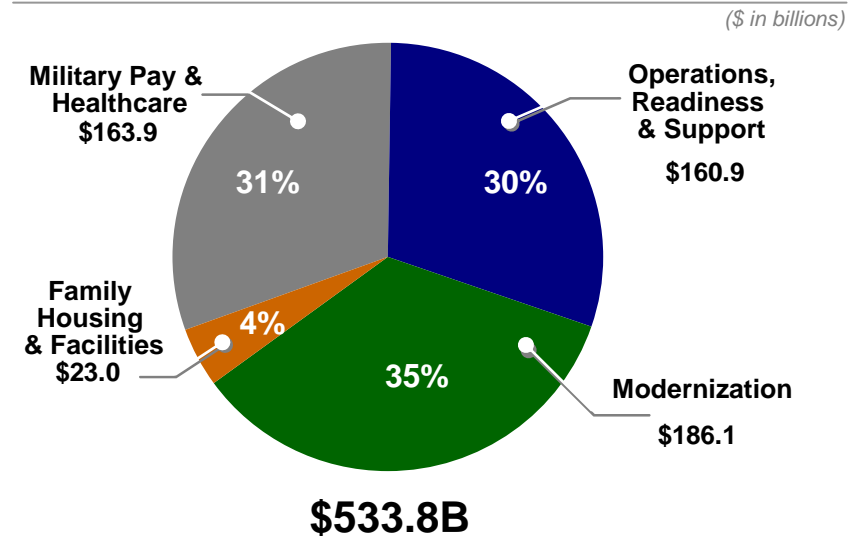
- Military Pay & Healthcare;
- Operations, Readiness & Support;
- Modernization; and
- Family Housing & Facilities.

Military Pay & Healthcare (\$163.9 billion)

Competitive compensation and world-class healthcare are essential to attract and retain the all-volunteer force.

- *Military Pay and Benefits* (\$117.6 billion): Military pay and benefits (e.g., housing allowance) for 2.3 million Active and Reserve Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Airmen, including funding for increasing U.S. ground forces to strengthen the Army and Marine Corps (with the exception of healthcare benefits).

Figure 1.4 Budget by Category



Source: FY 2010 Budget Request — See cross-walk on Tables 5.4a and 5.4b for detail on how the categories tie to appropriation.

- *Healthcare* (\$46.3 billion), excluding military construction of medical facilities: Funds the Defense Health Program which provides world-class healthcare for 9.3 million eligible beneficiaries in 59 inpatient medical facilities, more than 800 medical and dental clinics, as well as care provided to beneficiaries in the private sector.

Operations, Readiness & Support (\$160.9 billion)

The Department is sustaining critical readiness to ensure it can respond to military contingencies.

- *Readiness* (\$64.6 billion): Funds daily military operations such as ship steaming days (45 days per quarter), tank miles (550 driven per year), Marine Corps deployment days (88%),

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

and Air Force flight hours (14.0 per crew per month for fighters, 14.5 per crew per month for bombers) at a high rate of operational tempo.

- **Support Activities** (\$35.7 billion): Funds administrative support functions that include Headquarters support, internal audit, personnel support, communications and transportation. Also includes intelligence activities.
- **Base Operations and Facility Maintenance** (\$33.0 billion): Provides basic operation and maintenance of bases worldwide. Facility sustainment is budgeted at 91 percent.
- **Equipment Maintenance** (\$12.8 billion): Funds maintenance of equipment at or above the percentage of depot maintenance requirements funded in FY 2009. The increased requirements are partially due to the transition of systems from development to fielded systems.
- **Training, Recruiting, and Retention** (\$11.7 billion): Supports full spectrum training, combat training center rotations, and recruiting and retention efforts to maintain combat readiness.
- **Revolving Funds for Ongoing Operations** (\$3.1 billion): Funds war reserves, coalition support, and reutilization operations (\$0.2 billion), commissary operations (\$1.3 billion), and vessel investments and expenses through the National Defense Sealift Fund (\$1.6 billion).

Modernization (\$186.1 billion)

Maintaining U.S. technological edge today is central to military superiority in the future.

- **Aircraft** (\$49.9 billion): The FY 2010 Base budget request continues the implementation of the Administration's long-term tactical aircraft acquisition plan and advances development and procurement of Air Force F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF); and Navy F/A-18E/F Super Hornet and EA-18G Growler. The budget also includes \$3.3 billion for

Key Facts

Numbers may not round due to rounding

FY 2010 Budget (\$ in billions)	FY09	FY10	Δ	Δ%
Military Pay & Healthcare	150.7	163.9	+13.2	+8.8%
Ops, Readiness & Support	156.4	160.9	+4.5	+2.9%
Modernization	181.2	186.1	+4.9	+2.7%
Family Housing & Facilities	25.0	23.0	-2.1	-8.4%
Total Request by Category	513.3	533.8	+20.5	+4.0%

Department of the Army	139.2	142.1	+2.9	+2.1%
Department of the Navy	147.4	156.4	+9.0	+6.1%
Department of the Air Force	141.2	144.5	+3.3	+2.4%
Defense-Wide Agencies	85.5	90.8	+5.3	+6.2%
Total Request by Component	513.3	533.8	+20.5	+4.0%

Personnel Levels* (in thousands)	FY09	FY10	Δ	Δ%
Soldiers	1,090.0	1,110.6	+20.6	+1.9%
Sailors	392.0	389.9	-2.1	-0.5%
Marines	233.6	241.7	+8.1	+3.5%
Airmen	490.9	507.9	+17.0	+3.5%
Subtotal Military Personnel	2,206.5	2,250.1	+43.6	+2.0%
Civilians	725.0	744.8	+19.9	+2.7%
Total Personnel	2,931.5	2,994.9	+63.4	+2.2%

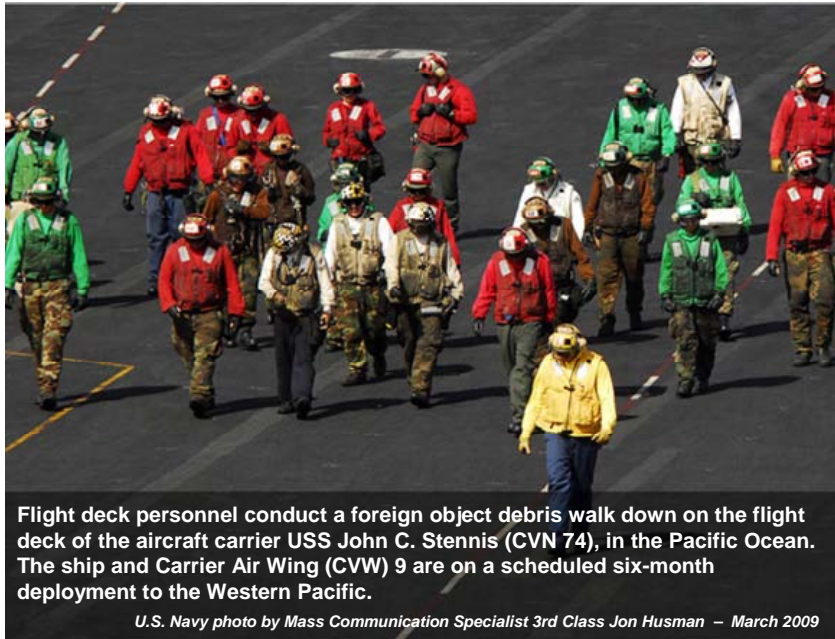
Note: FY 2009 and FY 2010 military personnel levels include Reserves and National Guard, but do not include strength funded in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Requests or anticipated execution year adjustments. Source: FY 2009 Defense Appropriation Act, FY 2010 Budget Request.

** Personnel levels measured in Military End Strength and Civilian Full Time Equivalents*

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles like the RQ-4 Global Hawk; MQ-9 Reaper; MQ-1 Predator and MQ-1C Sky Warriors.

- **Communication and Mission Support Systems** (\$57.2 billion): The Department's air, sea, and land systems need to be able to communicate securely and effectively, necessitating the continued development of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) systems, including the Joint Tactical Radio System. Funding for mission support equipment, which includes items such as

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification



Flight deck personnel conduct a foreign object debris walk down on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74), in the Pacific Ocean. The ship and Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 9 are on a scheduled six-month deployment to the Western Pacific.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Jon Husman – March 2009

night vision goggles and howitzers, sustains critical technologies that enable an effective military force and a high state of readiness.

- **Ground Systems** (\$14.4 billion): Ground capabilities – including tanks, personnel carriers, armored vehicles, and trucks - and support equipment are fully supported in the FY 2010 budget. Key initiatives include \$3.0 billion for the development of the Army's restructured Future Combat Systems; upgrades to the Abrams and Stryker weapon systems, and armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs).
- **Missile Defense** (\$9.1 billion): The request supports the development and testing of Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) restructured to focus on threats from rogue states. The request includes increased funding for the Terminal

High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) and Standard Missile Block III (SM-3) Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense System elements.

- **Munitions and Missiles** (\$10.5 billion) Funds for munitions and missiles builds tactical, strategic, and conventional weapons, ensuring the Department's ability to defend against threats and strike military targets.
- **Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems** (\$22.4 billion): The goal of the shipbuilding program is to acquire a 313-ship Navy fleet by FY 2020. In support of this program, the FY 2010 request includes procurement funding for nine ships (eight for Navy, one for Army). These include one DDG-51 Destroyer, two Joint High Speed Vessels (for the Army and Navy), three Littoral Combat Ships, one Virginia class nuclear attack submarine, and two Lewis and Clark Class (T-AKE) Auxiliary Dry Cargo ships (T-AKE funded in National Defense Sealift Fund and not included in the \$22.4 billion). In addition, funding is included to finish the third DDG 1000 Zumwalt Class Destroyer and the tenth LPD-17.
- **Space-Based and Related Programs** (\$11.0 billion): The space program provides communications, navigation, missile warning, space situational awareness, and environmental monitoring capabilities. The FY 2010 request includes funding for the next generation early warning satellite (Space Based Infrared System), communications satellites (Advanced Extremely High Frequency - AEHF), Wideband Global Satellite, and Global Positioning Satellite Block IIF and III.
- **Science and Technology** (\$11.6 billion): The Science and Technology program responds to the present day needs of the Department and warfighter, while providing the foundation for superior future capabilities. In real terms, the S&T funding has been increased by 27 percent since FY 2000.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Family Housing and Facilities (\$23.0 billion)

Caring for the Service members, their families, and the facilities in which they work and live is essential.

- *Family Housing* (\$2.0 billion): Funds construction, operation and maintenance of government-owned housing, and the privatization of over 2,300 family housing units. Over 500 of those units are in support of the “Grow the Force” initiative.
- *Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Implementation* (\$7.5 billion): Includes 24 major realignments, 24 base closures, and 765 lesser actions. Funding will pay for military construction, operation, and maintenance to relocate personnel and equipment; conduct environmental studies and remediation; and install communications, automation, and information management system equipment in support of construction projects.
- *Facilities Construction* (\$13.5 billion): Includes funds to modernize DoD facilities to support U.S. military and their families. Includes construction to support the growth in the Army and Marine Corps ground forces, to provide Wounded Warrior facilities, and to recapitalize failing schools and medical facilities

FY 2010 BASE BUDGET THEMES

The budget includes a number of initiatives to improve national defense. These include:

- Taking Care of People;
- Reshaping the Force;
- Modernizing for the Future;
- Reforming How We Buy; and
- Supporting Troops in the Field.

TAKING CARE OF PEOPLE

- *Grow the Army and Marine Corps* (\$22.5 billion): The Army and Marine Corps have achieved their respective goals of 547,400 and 202,100 active duty end strength sooner than planned. This growth will strengthen combat capabilities, meet global force demand, and reduce stress on forces by increasing the amount of time between deployments.
- *Halt the Reduction of Navy and Air Force Structure*: In recent years, the Navy and Air Force have reduced active military end strength. In recognition of the current demands on the forces, this budget reflects the decision to stabilize the active duty Navy and Air Force end strength levels at 324,400 and 331,700 respectively.
- *Fully Fund Military Healthcare* (\$47.4 billion): The FY 2010 Unified Medical Budget consists of a fully funded Defense Health Program appropriation of \$27.9 billion; \$7.7 billion for the cost of military personnel working in the Military Health System (MHS); \$1.0 billion for 23 medical construction projects at 12 locations; and \$10.8 billion in contributions to the Medicare-eligible retiree healthcare fund to provide for future healthcare costs of military retirees and their families when they reach age 65. In addition to providing world-class healthcare services to approximately 9.3 million eligible beneficiaries, the MHS is performing cutting-edge research in the treatment of Traumatic Brain Injuries, Psychological Health, and other casualty care issues critical to the Department’s wounded, ill, and injured.
- *Sustain Family Support* (\$9.2 billion): Provides funding for childcare and youth programs: the building of childcare centers; robust support for morale, welfare and recreation activities; operation of 254 commissary stores; education of over 87,500 students in 192 schools; family housing

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification



U.S. Navy Electronics Technician 2nd Class Sam Heredia-Perez greets his 7-year-old daughter, during a special reunion at Dinsmore Elementary School in Jacksonville, Fla. Heredia-Perez, assigned to the naval Air Station Jacksonville Air Operations Ground Electronic Maintenance Division, has been deployed to Afghanistan as an individual augmentee for the past nine months.

U.S. Navy photo by Kaylee LaRocque – February 2009

services, service member tuition assistance, the Educational Partnership Program and spouse tuition assistance. This investment of funds recognizes the crucial role families play in supporting Service members.

- **Military Pay Raise** (\$3.0 billion): In FY 2010, \$3.0 billion will provide for a pay raise of 2.9 percent for Service members equal to the Employment Cost Index (ECI) as of September 30, 2008. The ECI is based on the wages and salaries for private industry workers.
- **Military Basic Allowances for Housing and Subsistence** (\$22.9 billion): Provides \$18.9 billion for Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) and \$4.0 billion for Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS), which are tax-free, cash allowances that compensate military personnel for housing costs and daily

meals. The FY 2010 base budget funds an average increase of 6.0 percent for BAH and a 5.0 percent increase for BAS. The rate adjustments reflect inflation and maintain these programs at current standards.

- **Civilian Pay Raise** (\$1.6 billion): Civilian personnel costs increase in FY 2010 by \$1.6 billion for pay. \$0.9 billion is due to the current January 1, 2010 pay raise of 2.0 percent, and \$0.6 billion is due to the annualization of the January 1, 2009 pay raise of 3.9 percent. This increase will allow the Department to retain qualified personnel in the current economic environment. The Department also provides over \$15 billion in civilian employee benefits, including retirement pay, a retirement savings plan, health care insurance, life insurance and paid time off.
- **BRAC Implementation** (\$7.5 billion): In FY 2010, BRAC efforts decrease by \$1.3 billion as compared to the FY 2009 level of \$8.8 billion. This decrease results from the reduction of construction projects from FY 2009 peak levels. The requested \$7.5 billion will execute realignments and closures for the approved BRAC 2005 Commission recommendations. The Department has fully funded BRAC 2005 requirements throughout the 6-year implementation period (FY 2006 through FY 2011) consistent with detailed business plans developed by the assigned business plan managers. The Department anticipates recurring savings of about \$4.0 billion annually after full implementation in FY 2011.
- **Facility Sustainment** (\$7.8 billion): In FY 2010, facilities sustainment funding will provide for the maintenance and repair activities necessary to keep the Department's facilities in good working order (e.g., regularly scheduled maintenance, major repairs, replacement of facility components). Funding at this level achieves 91 percent of the Facilities Sustainment Requirement for the Department.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

RESHAPING THE FORCE

Building Partnership Capacity (BPC) includes programs to build the capacity of foreign partners (other than those in Iraq and Afghanistan) to counter terrorism and promote security. The Department is requesting \$0.7 billion in the FY 2010 Base budget for a variety of BPC programs to:

- Reduce stress on U.S. forces by helping partners solve problems before they become crises;
- Multiply the global force by allowing partners to manage their own security problems; and
- Improve the effectiveness of U.S. forces by teaming with foreign partners who know the local language, culture, and political terrain.

The primary elements in this initiative are:

- *Global Train and Equip (Section 1206)* (\$0.4 billion): Section 1206 programs provide a “whole of government” approach to reduce military risk and enable Combatant Commanders to address security concerns before they develop into acute threats, and thereby mitigate the need for future U.S. military intervention. Combatant Commanders consider this program, which trains and equips foreign military forces in responding to urgent and emergent threats and provides opportunities to solve problems before they become crises, as the single most important tool for the Department to shape the environment and counter terrorism.
- *Security and Stabilization Assistance (Section 1207)* (\$0.2 billion): Section 1207 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transfer funding to the Secretary of State for reconstruction, security, or stabilization assistance – primarily to put civilian professionals alongside warfighters, or to provide early civilian resources to avert crises that



could require U.S. military forces to intervene. These programs help to promote stability and to reduce terrorist space and influence. The programs are often executed in the same place where U.S. forces are operating or may be forced to operate if conditions worsened.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- **Combatant Commander's Initiative Fund (CCIF) (\$0.1 billion):** CCIF is an authority similar to the Commander's Emergency Response Program, which allows the Department to provide funds for urgent and unanticipated humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance, particularly in a foreign country where the armed forces are engaged in a contingency operation.

The Department is also requesting funds to continue and enhance combatant command shaping and communications programs that support engagement and help ensure the long-term sustainability of capacity building initiatives.

Increase Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Capabilities

The FY 2010 Base Budget supports the following:

- Fields and sustains 50 Predator/Reaper unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) orbits by FY 2011; maximizes the production of UAVs;
- Provides additional turbo-prop aircraft similar to those that were successfully used as part of Task Force Odin in Iraq;
- Initiates research and development on a wide range of ISR enhancements and experimental platforms that will be optimized for today's battlefield;
- Develops Long-endurance Multi-INT Vehicle (LEMV) airship.

Grow Special Operations Capabilities

The FY 2010 Base budget provides \$5.9 billion for special operations forces. This funding supports an increase of 2,404 military and civilian personnel from FY 2009 to FY 2010. These personnel provide for schoolhouse enhancements, unmanned aerial systems operations, psychological operations and the expansion of Army special forces groups. The FY 2010 Base budget also:

A U.S. Air Force MQ-9 Reaper unmanned aerial vehicle sits in a shelter at Joint Base Balad, Iraq. Larger and more powerful than the MQ-1 Predator, the Reaper can carry up to 3,750 pounds of laser-guided bombs and Hellfire missiles. The Reaper is assigned to the 46th Expeditionary Reconnaissance and Attack Squadron.

U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Erik Gudmundson – October 2008

- Includes six medium non-standard aviation aircraft, continues MH-60 helicopter modifications, and supports research and development of the Joint Multi-Mission submersible.
- Funds the conversion of MC-130W to add precision strike capability.

Buy Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) (\$1.9 billion): The FY 2010 Base request funds three littoral combat ships, mine and surface warfare mission modules. The LCS will be a fast, agile, stealthy surface combatant capable of operating in support of anti-access missions against asymmetric threats in the littorals or near-coast line areas. It will be able to engage small attack boats, provide mine countermeasures, and perform littoral anti-submarine warfare.

Charter additional Joint High Speed Vessels (JHSV)

To improve intra-theater lift capacity as soon as possible, the Department will charter four JHSV until delivery of the first JHSV platform in FY 2012.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Stop the Growth of Army Brigade Combat Teams at 45.

The growth of Army Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) will stop at 45 – in lieu of the previously planned 48 – in order to improve the staffing and equipping of units that are ready to deploy. This plan still supports the planned end strength of 547,400. Fewer BCTs within the same end strength will also help end the routine use of stop-loss and will lower the risk of hollowing out the force.

Improve Cyber Capability

The budget continues to support initiatives to improve the Department's ability to ensure that information is secure and trusted as it is generated, stored, processed, and transported through cyberspace. To face the growing threats to computer security, the Department will increase its training capacity to 250 cyber experts (vice 80) per year by FY 2011.

Stop F-22 Production

Production of F-22 aircraft will end with the planned 187 aircraft. The Department will focus resources on fully funding the development and production of the fifth generation F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and the continued production of the F/A-18 aircraft.

Stop C-17 Production

Production of C-17 aircraft will end with the planned 205 aircraft. The 205 aircraft are sufficient to meet the Department's defined airlift needs.

Aircraft Retirement

The Air Force proposes retiring roughly 250 aircraft, which will generate an estimated FY 2009 savings/cost avoidance of \$0.4 billion. The retirements include a number of legacy platforms and will permit the Air Force to continue recapitalization and transformation of its air, space, and cyberspace capabilities.

MODERNIZING FOR THE FUTURE

- *Joint Strike Fighter* (\$10.4 billion): The FY 2010 request for Joint Strike Fighter provides for 30 aircraft, 10 Air Force and 20 Navy. The Joint Strike Fighter is the Fifth Generation aircraft that will provide modernized tactical aircraft capability in three variants for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps.
- *F/A-18E/F; EA-18G Aircraft* (\$2.9 billion): The FY 2010 request provides for 31 aircraft, 9 F/A-18E/F and 22 EA-18G aircraft. The F/A-18E/F aircraft provides enhanced range, payload and survivability features over previous variants. The EA-18G aircraft supports naval, joint and coalition strike aircraft by providing radar and communications jamming and kinetic effects that increase the survivability and lethality of all strike aircraft.
- *Destroyers* (\$3.9 billion): The FY 2010 request procures one DDG-51 destroyer. The budget also includes Funds to complete the third and final DDG-1000 Destroyer. The DDG-51 provides air and maritime dominance and land attack capability with the AEGIS multi-mission warfare and tomahawk weapon systems.
- *Virginia Class Submarines* (\$4.2 billion): The FY 2010 request for the Virginia Class Submarine program funds one ship with \$2.0 billion for long lead-time material for future ships. The Department has budgeted to commence a two per year build rate in future years. These submarines seek and destroy enemy ships across a wide spectrum of scenarios, working independently and in consort with a battle group and other ships, providing joint commanders with early, accurate knowledge of the battlefield. The Navy plans to procure 30 boats through FY 2019 to replace Los Angeles SSN as they reach the end of service life.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- *T-AKE Ships* (\$0.9 billion): The FY 2010 request finances the buy of two T-AKE ships, Lewis and Clark Class Auxiliary Dry Cargo ships. The T-AKE provides ammunition, spare parts and provisions to naval forces at sea.
- *Joint High Speed Vessels* (\$0.4 billion): The FY 2010 request procures 2 Joint High Speed Vessels, one each for the Navy and the Army. The JHSV provides combatant commanders high-speed, intra-theater sealift mobility and inherent cargo handling capacity and the agility to achieve positional advantage over operational distances.
- *New Tanker Program* (\$0.4 billion): The FY 2010 request for the New Tanker program is \$0.4 billion. The New Tanker program begins replacement of the KC-135 aerial refueling fleet, which has an average age of 47 years old. The Department will procure 179 new tankers to replace roughly one-third of the current tanker fleet. The New Tanker will be able to provide fuel to joint and coalition receivers via a boom or drogue system on every mission and will augment the airlift fleet with cargo, passenger, and medical evacuation capabilities.
- *Advanced Extra High Frequency (AEHF) Communications Satellite* (\$2.3 billion): The FY 2010 request funds one AEHF satellite. Additional AEHF satellites are being procured in lieu of pursuing the Transformational Satellite. The AEHF provides survivable, anti-jam, world-wide secure communications for both the strategic and tactical user. The initial launch of the AEHF is in late FY 2010.
- *THAAD/SM-3 Missiles* (\$0.8 billion): The FY 2010 request procures 26 THAAD and 18 SM-3 missiles, and continues the completion of prior year procurements. These missiles are of high utility against theater missiles that rogue countries have in large numbers.

REFORMING HOW WE BUY

The FY 2010 budget aims to:

Reinvigorate the acquisition workforce

This budget funds the addition of 4,080 acquisition professionals to begin the process of revitalizing the acquisition workforce. Additional funding has been provided to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) and the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) to improve oversight.

Focus on insourcing

The Department will seek to control contractual cost growth and right size the workforce. Contractor advisory and assistance services and other service contracts will be returned to pre-2001 levels. The Department will attempt to hire an additional 13,600 civil servants to replace contractors and plans to hire 33,600 new civil servants over the next five years. To facilitate this hiring process, the budget funds an additional 225 human resources personnel.

Reduce reliance on time and materials contracts

Savings of \$300 million are assumed due to the decreased reliance on time and material contracts.

Terminate and restructure programs

The FY 2010 budget also proposes the termination and restructure of troubled acquisition programs. These programs include:

- *Presidential Helicopter*: (VH-71) The program is terminated because it is 6 years behind schedule and costs have doubled. The program will be cancelled, then the requirement will be reviewed and a new program will be established in the FY 2011 budget.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- *Transformational Satellite (T-SAT)*: The program is terminated because it has experienced funding instability, increased costs and development delays. The Department will procure additional AEHF satellites instead.
- *Future Combat System (FCS)*: The Department has restructured the FCS program to eliminate the manned ground vehicle portion of the program because of high cost, survivability concerns and to reassess the appropriate mix of FCS vehicles and other types of amnned ground vehicles. The Department will accelerate the fielding of other FCS capabilities that have demonstrated success, such as unmanned ground and aerial vehicles and unattended sensors.
- *Airborne Laser (ABL)*: The Department will cancel the second ABL prototype and instead focus research and development effort on resolving problems with the first ABL prototype aircraft. The Department will retain the first ABL aircraft as a test bed to study potential future capabilities.
- *Multi-kill Vehicle (MKV)*: The program is terminated in order to focus on more proven, near-term missile defense programs. The program is over budget and behind schedule due to technological problems and requirements uncertainty.
- *Combat Search and Rescue Helicopter (CSAR-X)*: The program is terminated because of problems with contracting, high costs and questions concerning the use of a single-purpose aircraft. The Department will review the combat search and rescue requirement to seek multi-service solutions.

SUPPORTING TROOPS IN THE FIELD

This budget also requests \$130.0 billion to support Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The budget request supports the deployment plans for Iraq and Afghanistan approved by the President.

This funding will provide for:

- *Military Personnel* (\$13.6 billion): Supports an average deployed troop strength of 100,000 in Iraq and 68,000 in Afghanistan
- *Operation and Maintenance* (\$89.1 billion): Provides funding for incremental costs for military operations to include subsistence and logistics, transportation, body armor, medical services and communications.
- *Procurement* (\$21.4 billion): Supports the purchase of new equipment to replace equipment lost, destroyed or worn beyond economic repair, the purchase of an additional 1,080 Mine Resistant Ambush Protected All terrain Vehicles (MRAP-ATV), and continued funding for Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat (JIEDDO) needs.
- *Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)* (\$0.2 billion): Funds high value development efforts in order to rapidly field capability enhancements.
- *Military Construction* (\$1.4 billion): Infrastructure associated with additional forces in Afghanistan.
- *Revolving and Management Funds* (\$0.4 billion): Funds material distribution in theater, including fuel and combat fuel losses.
- Non-DoD Classified and Other Costs (\$3.9 billion)

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

SUMMARY

The Department's FY 2010 budget request:

- Maintains a highly trained fighting force of 3.0 million Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Airmen, and civilians;
- Procures and maintains an arsenal of the world's most advanced weapon systems;
- Improves warfighting capabilities and invests in science and technology to maintain U.S. advantage over the Nation's enemies;
- Provides world-class healthcare for 9.3 million eligible Service members, family members, and retirees;
- Provides pay increases of 2.9 percent for military members, improves benefits for the all-volunteer force, and provides pay increases of 2.0 percent for the civilian workforce;
- Maintains 545,700 facilities at 5,400 sites in the U.S. and around the globe;
- Maintains vital intelligence capabilities; and
- Continues to improve cyberspace defense capabilities.

These funds will reshape defense capabilities, support the troops and their families, reform acquisition, and position the U.S. to succeed against the challenges of today and prepare for the challenges of tomorrow.

U.S. Army Spc. Yakal Gonzalez, left, and Sgt. Richard Lambert, both with 91st Military Police Battalion, 8th Military Police Brigade, demonstrate defensive tactics at a police advanced continued education course in Baghdad, Iraq.

U.S. Navy photo
by Mass
Communication
Specialist 2nd
Class Robert
Whelan –
April 2009



Services and Defense Agencies

HIGHLIGHTS

Overview

The FY 2010 budget request organizes, trains, and equips an agile, highly trained, lethal fighting force of 2.3 million Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Airmen.

Funding Components

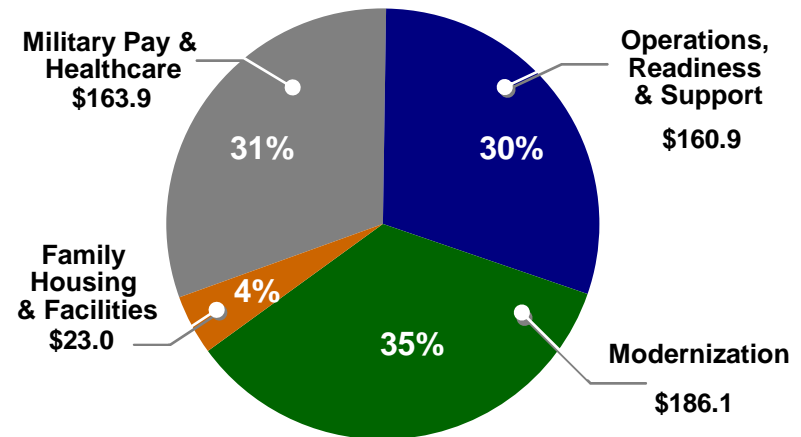
- Department of the Army
- Department of the Navy, includes the U.S. Marine Corps
- Department of the Air Force
- Defense-Wide Agencies



FY 2010 Base Budget Request by Category

(\$ in billions)

Numbers may not add due to rounding

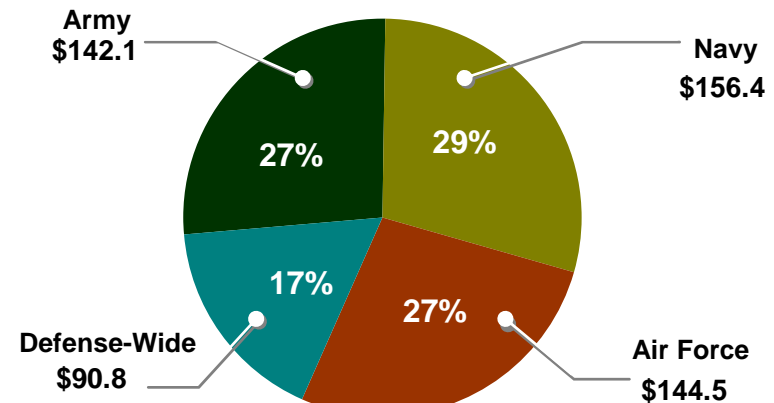


\$533.8B

FY 2010 Base Budget Request by Service

(\$ in billions)

Numbers may not add due to rounding



\$533.8B

Department of the Army

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission

The mission of the Department of the Army is to provide organized, trained, and equipped ground and combat support forces to the Combatant Commanders in support of National Security and Defense Strategies.

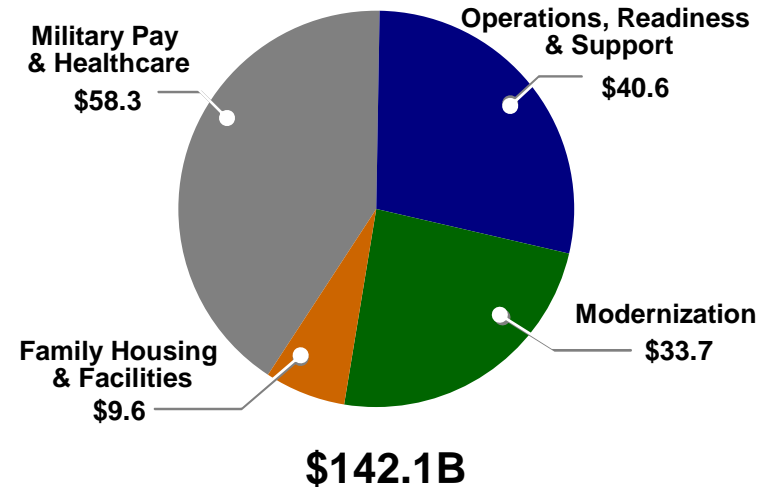
Funding Priorities

- Sustain – Enhancing Quality of Support for our Soldiers, Families, and Civilians to Preserve the All-Volunteer Force
- Prepare – Readyng of Soldiers, Units, and Equipment to Succeed in the Current Operational Environments
- Reset – Rebuilding Readiness to Prepare Soldiers, their Families, and Units for Future Deployments and Contingencies.
- Transform – Continuous, Comprehensive Evolution of Army Capabilities Over Time to Move from the Current to the Future Force

**FY 2009 to FY 2010 Base Budget is a
\$+2.9 billion or 2.1% increase**

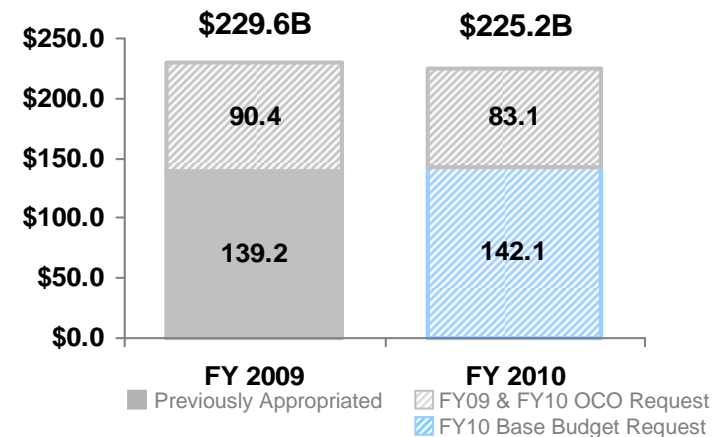
FY 2010 Base Budget Request - Army

(\$ in billions)



Total Annual Cost

(\$ in billions)



Numbers may not add due to rounding

* FY 2009 does not include ARRA (stimulus) funding; FY 2009 does not include a proposed cancellation / reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Department of the Army <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Pay & Healthcare	51.8	58.3	+6.5	+12.6%
Operations, Readiness & Support	39.3	40.6	+1.3	+3.2%
Modernization	36.4	33.7	-2.7	-7.5%
Family Housing & Facilities	11.7	9.6	-2.1	-18.2%
Total Department of the Army	139.2	142.1	+2.9	+2.1%

Military End Strength <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Enacted*	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Active Component	532.4	547.4	+15.0	+2.8%
Army National Guard	352.6	358.2	+5.6	+1.6%
Army Reserve	205.0	205.0	—	—
Total Military End Strength	1,090.0	1,110.6	+20.6	+1.9%

* FY09 reflects DoD Appropriations Act End Strength levels. Does not include 15,000 Active and 5,600 National Guard End Strength funded in the FY09OCO Supplemental Request

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

The Army remains the best led, best trained, and best equipped Army in the world. It is a committed, professional, and combat-seasoned force fully engaged, not only in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also in support of combatant commanders worldwide, in defense of the homeland, and in support to civil authorities in responding to domestic emergencies. The Army, however, is currently out of balance. The demand for its forces exceeds the sustainable supply and limits its ability to provide ready forces for other contingencies. Current operational requirements and insufficient time between deployments result in a focus on counterinsurgency training and equipping to the detriment of preparedness for the full range of military missions. Soldiers, their families, support systems, and equipment are stressed due



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

to lengthy and repeated deployments. The Army is focused on restoring balance to a force feeling the cumulative effects of more than seven years of war, while simultaneously setting conditions for the future. The Army has made significant progress in restoring balance over the last year, but still has two to three challenging years ahead.

The size of the force plays a critical role in achieving balance. The FY 2010 President's Budget reflects the Active Army and the Army National Guard achieving approved end strengths earlier than reflected in the FY 2009 budget. The priority in growing the Army is to build strategic and operational depth across all three components to enable the national defense strategy and meet combatant commander requirements globally. Increased Army strength requires commensurate increases in funding to pay, train, station, equip, and sustain the force.

FISCAL YEAR 2008 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Although stressed by more than seven years of war, the Army accomplished much for the Nation over the last year.

Restoring Balance

The Army continued to sustain its forces by providing a quality of life commensurate with their dedicated service. In 2008, nearly 300,000 quality men and women enlisted or reenlisted. The Army doubled funding for family programs and services and began construction on 72 Child Development Centers and 11 new Youth Centers. In 2008, the Department continued its commitment to families through the Family Covenants and fostered community partnerships by signing more than 80 Community Covenants. In addition, the Army initiated a "Shoulder to Shoulder, No Soldier Stands Alone" program to increase suicide awareness and prevention and implemented a

campaign to reduce sexual assault and harassment.

The care of wounded, ill, and injured Soldiers continued as a top Army priority, with 36 fully operational warrior transition units and nine community-based health care organizations established to improve treatment, rehabilitation, and transition. The Army also initiated programs to better diagnose and treat Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury. In addition, it is fielding Survivor Outreach Services, a multiagency effort, to provide first class care to the families of those Soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice.

The Army continued to prepare Soldiers, units, and equipment to succeed in the current strategic and operational environments. The Army accelerated the end strength growth of the Active Component and Army National Guard, and achieved full authorized end strength levels of 547,400 and 358,200 Soldiers, respectively. The Army Reserve achieved end strength of 205,000 in FY 2009. All components are budgeted to maintain these strength levels through FY 2010.

The Army also continued to transition its force structure. It grew 32 Brigades in 2008 - 7 Active Component Brigades and 25 Reserve Component Brigades. In addition to the 32 newly activated modular brigades, the Army converted 14 brigades (5 Active Component and 9 Reserve Component) from legacy to modular structure. Through FY 2008, the Army has transformed 83 percent of our units to modular formations – the largest organizational change since World War II. The Army continued transformation of the Reserve Components to an operational force by changing the way it trains, equips, resources, and mobilizes Reserve Component units.

During 2008, the Army improved individual, operational, and institutional training through improved training facilities at home stations and combat training centers, increased emphasis on

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification



cultural and language skills, and initiation of a Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Program focused on Soldiers' physical, emotional, and spiritual health. In order to provide effective and timely equipment to the current fights, the Army fielded more than one million items, including more than 7,000 Mine-Resistant, Ambush-Protected (MRAP) vehicles.

The Army's reset efforts focused on Soldiers, families, and units. In 2008, the Army initiated a 6-month reset pilot program for 13 units - 8 Active Component and 5 Reserve Component. In addition, the Army repaired, replaced, or recapitalized more than 125,000 pieces of equipment. The maintenance activities and capacity at Army depots increased to their highest levels in the past 35 years.

The Army obligated 95 percent of the \$8.5 billion received for BRAC measures. It completed nine and awarded 139 major construction projects. In addition, the Army completed 77 National Environmental Policy Act requirements, closed one active installation and 15 U.S. Army Reserve Centers,

terminated nine leases, and turned over 1,133 excess acres from BRAC 2005 properties.

Setting the Conditions for the Future

The Army continued to modernize and transform to meet the challenges of the 21st Century security environment. In 2008, the Army focused its transformation initiatives on adapting its institutions. The Army streamlined the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) process that generates trained, ready, and cohesive units for Combatant Commanders on a rotational basis to meet current and future strategic demands. The Army also implemented an enterprise approach - a holistic method to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Army's policies and processes - to make its institutions more responsive to Combatant Commander needs. In addition, the Army improved its requirements process to provide a more timely and flexible response to meet the needs of the Soldiers. The Army also transformed training and leader development to produce more agile Soldiers and civilians capable of succeeding in complex and volatile operating environments.

In 2008, the Army continued to modernize combat and support systems to ensure that Soldiers retained a decisive advantage over our enemies. The Army continued to upgrade existing systems and incorporate new technologies. Modernization efforts provided our Soldiers and leaders with leading-edge technology and capabilities to fight the wars we are in today while simultaneously preparing for future complex, dynamic threats. The Army improved capabilities in intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; information sharing; and Soldier protection to give our Soldiers unparalleled awareness of their operational environment, increased precision and lethality, and enhanced survivability.

The Army will accelerate delivery of advanced technologies to Infantry Brigades fighting in combat through a process known as

Army Top Seven Priorities



1. Grow and sustain the All-Volunteer Force

The Army must recruit and retain quality men and women; provide a quality of life for Soldiers, their Families, and Army Civilians commensurate with their quality of service; and support its wounded, ill, and injured Warriors as they return to duty or transition to civilian life.

2. Station the Force to meet strategic demands by providing infrastructure and services

The Army needs support and funding for military construction and Army installations to station and train an expeditionary Army and improve the quality of life for its people.

3. Train and equip Soldiers and units to maintain a high level of readiness for the current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan

Continued Congressional support is essential to train and equip Soldiers for successful execution of missions.

4. Provide effective and efficient support to Combatant Commanders

Without the full funding and necessary authorities needed for timely and reliable materiel and services, the Army risks its ability to adequately sustain current operations, maintain readiness, and respond to contingencies.

5. Reset our Soldiers, units, and equipment for future deployments and other contingencies

The Army needs Army-wide equipment repair and replacement, unit retraining, and revitalization of Soldiers and Families to successfully conduct redeployments, future contingencies, and homeland defense missions.

6. Transform the Army to meet the demands of the Combatant Commanders in a changing security environment

The Army must implement organizational change, institutional adaptation, and improved leader development. Transformation efforts include modular conversion; asymmetric warfare operations; combat training center modernization; leader training; and live, virtual, and constructive training.

7. Modernize the force

Sustainment and improvement of Army readiness and capabilities require fully funding and rapidly fielding the best equipment to Soldiers, upgrading existing systems, and incorporating modern technologies derived from research, development, and acquisition.

B309-110

Spin-outs. This aggressive fielding schedule, coupled with a tailored test and evaluation strategy, ensured Soldiers received reliable, proven equipment.

FY 2010 BUDGET REQUEST

While the Army has made substantial progress, there is still considerable risk to the Army's ability to meet current requirements and future contingencies. To mitigate this risk, restore balance, and set conditions for the future, the Army requires continued congressional support in seven areas.

FY 2010 BASE BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2010 President's Budget of \$142.1 billion sets the Army on the path to achieve the balance necessary for strategic flexibility and to build capacity for future challenges. The major elements of this request for the Base budget include the following.

Military Pay and Healthcare

The FY 2010 budget continues the Grow the Army initiative, with the Active Component and Army National Guard funded at their accelerated, full authorized end strengths of 547,400 and 358,200, respectively, and with the Army Reserve at 205,000. This initiative will enhance the combat capability of U.S. ground forces, reduce stress on deployable personnel, and provide the forces necessary for a prolonged period of persistent conflict.

Operations, Readiness and Support

Recruiting

Active Component recruiting and advertising programs decrease in this budget, as Grow the Army end strength goals were achieved. Current economic conditions enable the Army to sustain recruiting and retention at reduced cost. Reserve Component recruiting and retention funding increases in FY 2010 reflect the shift of these programs from supplemental to base budget funding, and will enable the Army to sustain end strength increases and improve quality.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Training and Readiness

The FY 2010 budget generally sustains individual training at the FY 2009 levels, consistent with achieving end strength goals in that year. One exception is flight training, which funds 200 more students for the initial entry aircraft qualification course and an additional 182 students for advanced aviation skills training.

Unit-level combined arms training provides for 550 tank miles and 12.2 flying hours per crew per month for units that are not deployed and are training at home station.

The Army's Combat Training Center (CTC) program funds 14 rotations. The Army continues the development of an Exportable Training Capability (ETC) to provide a rigorous, evaluated training experience for units unable to attend a maneuver CTC. Two additional ETC Brigade Combat Team (BCT) rotations in Europe are funded in this budget.

The Army National Guard training funding remains constant, enabling Individual/Crew/Squad levels of proficiency.

The Army Reserve budget funds operational, logistical, administrative, maintenance and management support for the Army Reserve. Additionally, the budget provides for installation management, maintenance of real property and personnel support to retirees, veterans and their families.

The FY 2010 Base budget follows the Army's plan to transform the Reserve Components from a strategic reserve to an operational force of skill-rich capabilities. The Base budget supports the rebalance of Reserve force structure to meet the Army's Combat, Combat Support, and Combat Service Support rotational demands.

Modularization

The Army's ability to meet the demands of combatant commanders now and in the future is hinged upon instituting a



modular force structure. The FY 2010 Base budget supports one additional Infantry Brigade Combat Team for a total of 45 active component BCTs. The funding also supports 36 Multi-Functional Support Brigades and 47 Functional Support Brigades.

The Army National Guard will continue the conversion from a division-based force to a more readily deployable brigade-centric force and, as part of the overall Active-Reserve rebalancing, will activate additional combat support and combat service support organizations.

Soldier and Family Support

The Army is committed to mitigating the impacts of repeated deployments; encouraging mid-grade leaders to remain in service; enhancing the quality of our support to the force; and treating Soldiers, Families and civilians with the dignity and respect they deserve. The Army recognizes the strength of its

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Soldiers comes from the strength of their Families, and the Army is dedicated to building a partnership with its Families that enhances their vitality and resilience.

With this in mind, the Army is increasing Family programs by 16 percent in FY 2010. Warfighter and Family Support programs increased by 91 percent. These programs provide a full range of services to Soldiers and their Families to help them respond to transitions, separations and deployments, and to alleviate the everyday stress of military life. Other Family programs include Child Development Centers, Family Readiness Group Training, Financial Readiness, Family Advocacy, the Exceptional Family Member Program, and Employment Readiness. The Army also will augment its community recreation programs, which include a variety of activities linked to Soldier readiness and retention, such as sports and fitness programs, libraries, outdoor activities, recreation centers, arts and crafts, and automotive skills.

Modernization

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

The Army's science and technology investment strategy is focused on enhancing the current force while pursuing long-term objectives and exploration. It has three major investment components: 1) basic research to create new understanding of physical, biological or other processes for potential further exploration for military needs, 2) applied research for application to militarily useful technologies and 3) demonstrations of mature technology in relevant operational environments that can be applied to acquisition programs in the near term. The entire program is adaptable and responsive to the needs of Soldiers on the battlefield (Figure 1.4).

In FY 2010, the restructured Future Combat Systems (FCS) program remains the largest R&D program; however, the Army will significantly revise the FCS program. The current manned ground vehicle component is terminated while the Army

reevaluates the requirements, technology, and approach, and re-launches the vehicle modernization program. Additionally, the Army will retain and accelerate the initial increment of the program to spin out technology enhancements to all combat brigades. The Army will also continue development and delivery of the battle command network and software.

Procurement

The Army base procurement request for FY 2010 is best characterized in terms of growth and modernization. Ongoing efforts to increase the number of Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) and associated support brigades is represented in most of the top 10 Research, Development, and Acquisition (RDA) programs listed in Figure 1.4. Trucks figure most prominently, but Army funding is requested to buy aircraft, combat vehicles, missiles, and communication equipment. These procurement efforts support Army growth to an adjusted force structure target of 45 active BCTs, for a total of 73 Army BCTs.

Figure 1.4 The Army's Top Ten FY 2010 Research, Development, and Acquisition Programs

Programs	(\$ Millions)
Future Combat Systems	2,981
Ammunition	1,733
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter <i>(Includes Mods)</i>	1,424
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles <i>(Includes Modes)</i>	1,159
CH-47 Chinook Helicopter <i>(Includes Mods)</i>	1,014
Patriot/MEADS <i>(RDT&E and PAC-3 Missiles)</i>	962
Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	813
Warfighter Information Network – Tactical	544
Bradley Program <i>(Mods)</i>	526
AH 64 Apache <i>(Mods)</i>	426
Total	11,582

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Source: United States Army – Includes RDT&E and Procurement

B309-120

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Ensuring the force is equipped with the most modern and lethal equipment is another aspect of achieving a force structure to meet the demands of the current security environment. Modernization is highlighted throughout all Army procurement appropriations in FY 2010. The Army will procure M1A2 System Enhancement Package (SEP) tanks, as well as TIGER Engines, Ammunition Rack Upgrades, Stabilized Commander's Weapons Station and Tank Urban Survivability Kits (TUSK). These efforts are part of a plan to fully modernize and reduce Abrams tank variants to two by 2013: the M1A2 SEP and the M1A1 Situational Awareness (SA) Tank. By FY 2013, the Army also will reduce the Bradley Fighting Vehicle to two variants: the M2A3 and M2A2 Operation Desert Storm (ODS). The request covers procurement of M2A2 ODS enhanced version vehicles.

Modernization efforts are also ongoing within Army truck lines to include the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) and the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV), including up-armored M1151A1s, M1152A1s and M1165A1s with integrated armor. The request also includes funding for the Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV), including the Palletized Load System (PLS), flat racks, the Container Handling System, the Movement Tracking System, Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT), and the Heavy Equipment Transporter System (HETS).

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Aircraft modernization is highlighted by procurement or upgrade of Light Utility Helicopters (LUH), Chinook, Apache Longbow (Block II), Target Acquisition Designation Sights/Pilot Night Vision Sensors, and other safety and reliability modifications, Black Hawk aircraft, and aircraft survivability equipment. With the procurement of Sky Warrior and other unmanned aerial systems, the Army's modernization efforts begin adapting to combat environments where remote weapons platforms and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) will play an increasingly prominent role.

The ability to impact combat operations remotely will also be addressed through the accelerated fielding of unattended and unmanned vehicles and sensors.

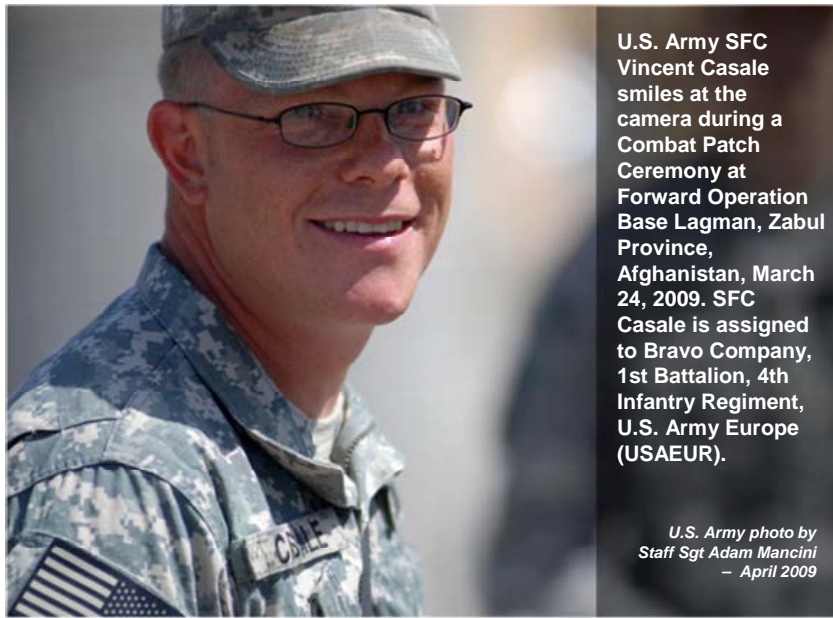
DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Family Housing and Facilities

The Army is committed to enhancing Soldier and Family quality of life by improving housing and base facilities.

The FY 2010 Military Construction and Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) programs in the Base budget include funding to build new and renovate existing military facilities for both the Active and Reserve components. The focus of these efforts is upgrading living conditions and support facilities, both of which are key factors in maintaining readiness and retaining the best Soldiers and their Families.

The Army National Guard is concentrating on creating state-of-the-art, community-based installations and training sites that facilitate communications, operations, training and equipment sustainment. The ARNG's program is centered around six



investment areas: ranges, training facilities, maintenance support shops, readiness centers, minor construction, and planning and design.

The Army Reserve construction program will improve local and regional facilities to support operations, training, maintenance, and readiness. The Army Reserve will construct new facilities in communities where Soldiers and Families live and work. The construction program incorporates Military Construction transformation through sustainable design improvements, energy efficiency, and modern construction techniques.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

The Army's BRAC budget for FY 2010 initiates 80 military construction projects plus planning and design. It fully supports the transformation and re-stationing of the operational force, including Global Defense Posture and Realignment, as well as Reserve Component transformation in 20 states.

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO)

The Army is the executive agent for JIEDDO, which has an enduring mission to defeat the global IED threat beyond its support of current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. JIEDDO's funding prior to FY 2010 was predominately in supplemental appropriations. The FY 2010 Base Budget institutionalizes JIEDDO's Counter-IED (C-IED) capabilities.

The \$0.6 billion FY 2010 request provides funding for all four of JIEDDO's lines of operation:

- Attack the Network (\$0.2 billion) funds long-term Science and Technology efforts including investments in persistent surveillance technologies and social network analysis; as well as the basic functions performed by the C-IED Operations Integration Center (COIC).

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- Defeat the Device (\$0.2 billion) funds Science and Technology initiatives aimed at developing innovative solutions for mitigating future threats.
- Train the Force (<\$0.1 billion) funds the daily operations of the Joint Center of Excellence (JCOE), including efforts to improve the realism and effectiveness of C-IED training.
- Staff and Infrastructure (\$0.1 billion) funds the critical support structure in terms of civilian personnel, facilities and personnel contracts, professional training and information contracts, travel, and supplies that enable the success of the previous three lines of operation.

FY 2010 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS REQUEST

The Army request of \$83.1 billion will fund continuing requirements in support of military operations and force protection in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the costs to Reset the force. Included in that total, \$9.7 billion is requested for Army executive agent appropriations. The major elements of the Overseas Contingency Operations request, which are described in more detail in a subsequent chapter, are as follows.

Military Pay

The requested \$10.2 billion funds incremental pre-mobilization training and post-mobilization basic pay and allowances for a projected 73,400 Reserve Component personnel called to active duty; special pays and benefits for all deployed Soldiers, and subsistence in kind. Planning assumptions are for an average deployed force of 150,000, down from 178,000 in FY 2009.

Operations, Readiness and Support

The request of \$52.7 billion funds the full range of operations and support, force protection, intelligence activities, etc. in theater and the O&M-funded portion of equipment Reset. This estimate does

not fully address changes associated with the projected drawdown of forces in Iraq, as force structure, base camp closure, and retrograde decisions will not be made until after the Iraqi elections in early 2010.

The major elements of this request include:

- Military Operations and Support: \$39.1 billion for OPTEMPO, base camp facilities and operations, communications, in-



U.S. Soldiers of Delaware Company, 1st Battalion, 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment, Task Force Steel, fire a mortar at Combat Outpost Narizah, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Christopher T. Sneed – April 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

theater maintenance support, subsistence transportation, and MWR and Rest & Recreation programs. All Reserve Component requirements are included in this category.

- Force Protection: \$2.8 billion for individual Soldier protection, including body armor; biometrics programs, route clearance contract support and equipment maintenance, and information operations in theater.
- Intelligence: \$1.4 billion for intelligence activities.
- Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP): \$1.5 billion for continued humanitarian and reconstruction projects in Afghanistan and Iraq.
- Reset: \$7.9 billion for unit level, intermediate, and depot maintenance; the Aviation Special Technical Inspection and Repair program, and recapitalization of equipment to current standards.

Modernization

The request of \$9.6 billion funds critical force protection and munitions requirements, the replacement of battle losses and washed-out equipment, and recapitalization of equipment to higher standards as needed. Major components include:

- Force Protection: \$4.3 billion. Includes all ISR requirements, Chinook and Blackhawk helicopters, Apache Mods, Aircraft Survivability Equipment, counter measure systems, Up-Armored HMMWVs, Bradley Mods, missiles, and communications and electronic systems.
- Intelligence Programs: \$1.1 billion
- Reset: \$4.1 billion to procure replacements for battle losses and washed out equipment, and recapitalization. Major systems include the Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles, Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles,

Military Construction

The request of \$0.9 billion is to construct critical CENTCOM-approved facilities in Afghanistan that are in direct support of the approved force levels and critical to meeting operational requirements.

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO)

The JIEDDO mission is to defeat IEDs as weapons of strategic influence by attacking IED networks, defeating the devices, and training our forces to detect, neutralize and mitigate this pervasive asymmetric threat. In addition to the Base budget request, the FY 2010 OCO request funds JIEDDO's Counter-IED (C-IED) efforts in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The \$1.5 billion FY 2010 request funds three of JIEDDO's four lines of operation:

- Attack the Network (\$0.8 billion) funds the offensive portion of the C-IED fight, including actions against all components of the IED network – financiers, suppliers, IED makers, trainers, and supporting infrastructures.
- Defeat the Device (\$0.5 billion) funds the defensive portion of the C-IED fight, including initiatives to detect and neutralize IEDs at safe, standoff ranges and to mitigate the effects of IED detonation at the point of attack.
- Train the Force (\$0.2 billion) enables individual and collective training venues to prepare well-trained, situationally-aware Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines for operations in an intense, fluid IED environment.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Security Forces

The request for security forces includes \$7.5 billion for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) and \$0.7 billion for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency (COIN) Capability Fund (PCCF).

The ASFF request continues building the strength and capability of the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF). It includes \$4.7 billion to continue the accelerated growth of the Afghan National Army to 134,000 soldiers in 2011 and \$2.8 billion to support key training and reform initiatives for the Afghan National Police. A trained and equipped ANSF represents a critical capability to prevent re-emergence of safe havens for anti-Coalition militias, Taliban, Al-Qaeda, narco-terrorists, and other anti-government elements that threaten the peace and stability of Afghanistan.

The PCCF request supports acceleration of Pakistan's COIN capabilities and continues to expand activities initiated in FY 2009 to improve Pakistan's ability to secure its borders, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the indigenous population in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border region. Support for a COIN capable force in Pakistan's western frontier region will help ensure a more successful outcome for Operation Enduring Freedom.

SUMMARY

The FY 2010 Base budget and Overseas Contingency Operations budget request will fund Army programs and initiatives crucial to sustain, prepare, reset, and transform the force, support deployed military operations; and sustain and protect forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. The funding requested in the FY 2010 President's Budget is necessary to ensure that the Army is ready and able to support the President's national security objectives.

U.S. Army
Spc. Steven
Rogers
stands atop
his armored
security
vehicle
while
conducting
checkpoint
operations
outside
Bagram Air
Base,
Afghanistan

U.S. Army photo
by Capt. Michael
Greenberger –
March 2009



Department of the Navy

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission

It is the mission of the Department of the Navy to develop, maintain, organize, train, and equip combat-ready Navy and Marine Corps forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression, and maintaining freedom of the seas, both today and tomorrow.

Funding Priorities

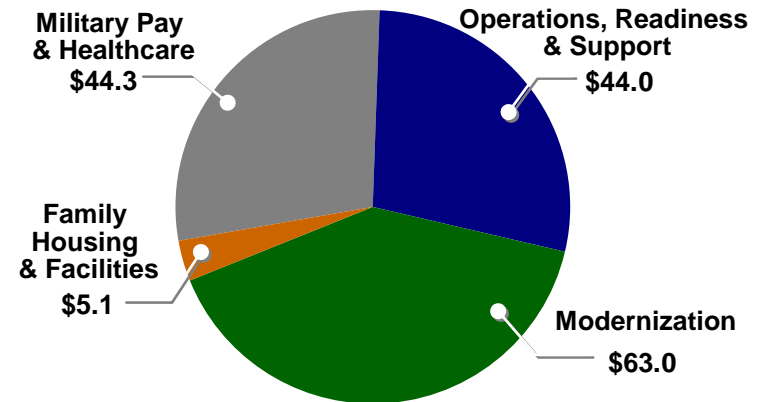
- Develop the Total Force, including Family Support
- Aggressively Prosecute Contingency Operations
- Provide First Rate Facilities
- Build a Balanced Force for Tomorrow

**FY 2009 to FY 2010 Base Budget is a
\$+9.0 billion or 6.1% increase**

* FY 2009 does not include ARRA (stimulus) funding; FY 2009 does not include a proposed cancellation / reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget; FY 2010 Includes National Defense Sealift Fund, which will procure two T-AKE ships

FY 2010 Base Budget Request - Department of the Navy

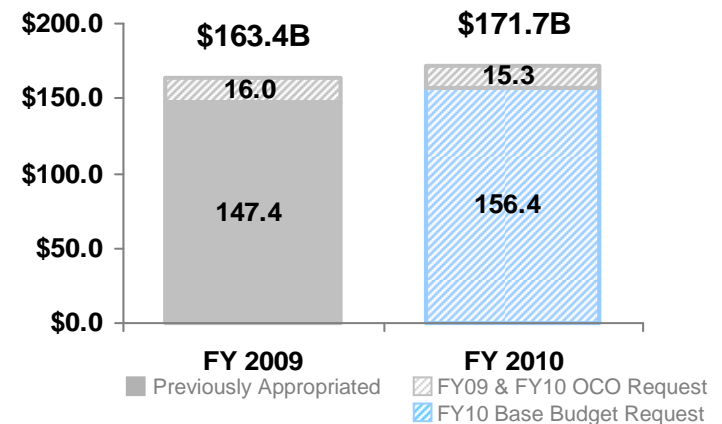
(\$ in billions)



\$156.4B

Total Annual Cost

(\$ in billions)



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Department of the Navy <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Pay & Healthcare	41.5	44.3	+2.8	+6.8%
Operations, Readiness & Support ¹	43.3	44.0	+0.7	+1.7%
Modernization	57.5	63.0	+5.5	+9.6%
Family Housing & Facilities	5.2	5.1	-0.1	-1.5%
Total Department of the Navy	147.4	156.4	+9.0	+6.1%

Military End Strength <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Enacted²	FY 2010 Request³	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Navy Active Component	325.3	324.4	-0.9	-0.3%
Marine Corps Active Component	194.0	202.1	+8.1	+4.2%
Navy Reserve	66.7	65.5	-1.2	-1.8%
Marine Corps Reserve	39.6	39.6	—	—
Total Military End Strength	625.6	631.6	+6.0	+1.0%

¹ Includes ship construction and other investment funding for National Defense Sealift vessels.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

² * FY09 reflects DoD Appropriations Act End Strength levels. Does not include 5,183 Active Navy and 8,100 Active Marine Corps End Strength funded in the FY09 OCO Supplemental Request ³ FY10 does not include 4,400 Active Navy temporary End Strength funded in the FY10 OCO Request

OVERVIEW

The Department of the Navy (DON) requests \$156.4 billion for the FY 2010 Base budget and \$15.3 billion for the FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations budget. Together, the Navy and Marine Corps constitute the Nation's forward rotational force, with Navy and Marine Corps units operating globally at sea and on land. With a forward presence and flexibility, the Navy serves as a ready response team, able to deliver capability where needed on short notice. In today's uncertain environment, engaging foreign counterparts becomes even more important. The ability to prevent conflict by direct interaction is essential to the Nation's security. The *Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower* outlines certain capabilities,

which comprise the core of U.S. maritime power and reflect an increase in emphasis on those activities that prevent war and build partnerships – forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. In recent years, the sea services have begun to expand these core capabilities to achieve a balanced blend of peacetime engagement, irregular warfare, and major combat operations capabilities.

Maritime forces must be forward deployed, and the FY 2010 budget supports a forward posture and readiness to ensure an agile and timely response. Worldwide operational activities include drug interdiction, joint maneuvers, multi-national training exercises, and humanitarian assistance. Operations may also

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

include contingency operations when called upon, such as in the Arabian Gulf, the Balkans, Afghanistan/Northern Arabian Sea (Operation Enduring Freedom), and Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom). On any given day, naval forces are deployed to locations around the world, ready to answer the Nation's call.

Prevailing in the Maritime Domain

The DON budget for FY 2010 continues efforts to develop an enhanced capability to identify threats within the maritime domain as early and as far from U.S. shores as possible by integrating intelligence, observation, and navigation systems into a common operating picture accessible throughout the United States government. The Department is working to combine the efforts of federal, state, and local governmental agencies, international governments, non-governmental organizations, and commercial and private enterprises to create an understanding of anything associated within the global maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of the United States. For example, piracy is an international problem and requires an international solution. The Department will continue to function as part of a larger international endeavor combining efforts of governments, militaries and maritime industry to stop piracy on the high seas. The Navy remains engaged in counter-piracy operations as part of longstanding efforts to combat crime on the high seas.

An uncertain strategic environment places a premium on multi-purpose forces that possess the ability to easily integrate the efforts of diverse partners. Tactically flexible, strategically agile, and scalable to the situation, the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) — the fundamental Marine fighting organization — has proven to be of exceptional value across a wide range of military operations. While today's fight takes place in particular places and under certain conditions, tomorrow's fight will almost certainly require a different mix of capabilities in a different



operational environment. The Marine Corps remains organized, trained and equipped to serve anywhere, at any time.

The Department continues to rebalance efforts from capabilities optimized primarily to address traditional challenges, toward the force capabilities needed to defeat irregular threats. In the contemporary strategic environment, the challenge is one of deterring or dissuading a range of potential adversaries from taking a variety of actions against the United States, our allies or our interests. Deterrence must be tailored to fit particular actors,

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

situations, and forms of warfare. The United States must be positioned to defeat enemies employing a combination of capabilities, conventional and irregular, kinetic and non-kinetic, across the spectrum of conflict. Rogue states will remain a threat to U.S. regional interests, and the DON must maintain the capabilities required to defeat such adversaries, including those armed with nuclear weapons.

FISCAL YEAR 2008 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Navy and Marine Corps team continued to answer the Nation's call, both in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and in the establishment of stability and security around the world. The Department met its FY 2008 objectives, including provision of a total workforce capable and optimized to support the National Defense Strategy, meeting the demands of the OCO, and continuing to build the Navy and Marine Corps force for tomorrow. From combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief throughout the world, the Department of the Navy has proven ready to meet any task and answer any challenge.

The U.S. Marine Corps continued to reshape its forces to meet the growing demands of the OCO and to provide trained forces in support of other contingencies. The Marine Corps accelerated its 202,000 end strength goal, and it is expected that it will be met earlier than planned. The additional forces will reduce the strain on individual Marines and the institution, reducing the deployment to dwell ratio of some habitually high-demand units.

The DON continued to see the fleet take shape with ongoing ship construction programs in FY 2008, which included: Dry Cargo and Ammunition Ship (T-AKE), Guided-Missile Destroyers (DDG), Nuclear-Powered Attack Submarine (SSN), Ford Class (CVN 21) next generation of aircraft carrier, Landing Platform Dock Ship (LPD 17) and Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). To sustain global air superiority, the DON invested in

naval aviation acquisition programs and procured the following aircraft in FY 2008: F/A-18E/F, EA-18G, MH-60R/S, MV-22B, AH-1Z/UH-1Y, MQ-8B, and KC-130J.

Humanitarian missions were also undertaken. In 2008, the U.S. hospital ship, USNS Mercy, treated 990,000 patients during its deployment, conducted more than 1,300 surgeries and provided dental help to 14,000 people. Sailors assigned to Amphibious Construction Battalion (ACB) 2 embarked aboard the amphibious assault ship, USS Nassau, (LHA 4) to clean debris left behind from Hurricane Ike in Galveston, Texas, and medical personnel from the amphibious assault ship, USS Kearsarge, (LHD 3) provided medical assistance and supplies to Marose, Haiti.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BASE BUDGET OVERVIEW

The FY 2010 Base budget funds baseline requirements while meeting the diverse needs of a dynamic global environment. Fully resourcing forward deployed naval forces to optimize engagement potential is the most cost-effective method of increasing presence and partnership building efforts. The FY 2010 budget addresses these concerns by funding baseline requirements, investing resources in acquisition programs, and providing readiness levels consistent with the need to maintain an engaged global presence.

Budgeted resources support operational tempo that consists of steaming, flying, expeditionary personnel, and a Marine Air-Ground Task Force. Increases in OPTEMPO and the incremental cost of reconstitution required to restore combat equipment that is worn, damaged or lost during combat are addressed in the \$15.3 billion FY 2010 OCO request.

Marine Corps Grow the Force (GTF) support funding in FY 2010 enables new construction of Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQs), additional utilities funding, training and administrative space and operating force support included in the baseline. The FY 2010 is

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

the final year for Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) construction funding, as the implementation deadline nears.

MILITARY PERSONNEL OVERVIEW

FY 2010 Base budget estimates include a basic pay raise of 2.9 percent. The Department has funded various bonus programs to ensure success in meeting budgeted strength levels. All core DON missions can be accomplished at this level as a result of force structure changes, efficiencies gained through technology, altering the workforce mix, and new manning practices. Additionally, work continues on providing core naval competencies throughout the total force.

The training of Sailors, Marines, and the civilian workforce is critical to the implementation of transformational initiatives, delivering qualified personnel to the right place at the right time. The Department is creating modern human resource systems to achieve the objectives of Sea Power 21 and the Commandant's Planning Guidance. Using advanced technologies, the Department is shifting from the traditional schoolhouse/classroom approach to the use of simulators, trainers, computer-based interactive curriculums, and other media-based approaches. This initiative provides the total force with appropriate training, accommodates the demand in a more efficient manner, and identifies and delivers personnel capable of performing critical tasks to a leaner, more complex Navy. Recruiting and retention is projected to meet Navy and Marine Corps requirements, with particular focus on active and reserve components "low density/high demand" skill sets such as Naval Special Warfare, Seabees, Reconnaissance Marines, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and Medical specialties.

The most important element in carrying out the Department's mission is people. It is because of their efforts that the

Department is making progress fostering maritime security, defeating terrorist networks, progressing toward a stable Iraq, supporting the Afghan government, countering piracy and the proliferation of deadly technology, giving humanitarian assistance to people in need and strengthening partnerships around the world.

The Navy is providing Individual Augmentees (IAs) to fulfill the OCO mission requirements of the Combatant Commanders (COCOMs). They provide commanders with mission-tailored, globally distributed forces. As IAs they fulfill vital roles, serving in non-traditional missions such as provincial reconstruction teams, detainee operations, civil affairs, training teams, customs inspections, counter IED, and combat support. The enduring, core missions satisfied by Navy IAs have now been specifically accommodated as an increase to Base strength, which will result in greater balance across the force and address a primary source of execution instability.

The Department's service members bring dedication, patriotism, strength, talent, unity of effort, and cultural diversity to the Navy. People are the catalysts for the Department's success.

The Navy and Marine Corps team helps ensure the joint force has the ability to gain access to denied areas from great distances, even in the face of determined adversaries and despite increasing diplomatic, political, and cultural challenges. By exploiting the Naval forces' command of the sea, the DON remains ready to perform both immediate and extended operations "without a permission slip," even in austere environments, and with forces designed to efficiently scale up or down in size whenever necessary. By continuing to invest in the incomparable flexibility of U.S. Naval forces, DON will continue to provide joint force commanders with unique options to project, protect, and influence.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

Readiness is maintained when personnel, operational costs, and reset requirements are fully funded. A cornerstone of this requirement is recruiting and retention of highly motivated, trained and skilled individuals at all levels of the Navy and Marine Corps. Readiness levels for steaming days, flying hours, maintenance, and repair parts must include funding for COCOM presence requirements as well as for Naval Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) forces. These requirements have been addressed in the FY 2010 baseline budget and FY 2010 OCO request. They are imperative for the continuation of global security, cooperative engagement and humanitarian assistance.

Ship Operations

The budget provides for a deployable battle force of 287 ships in FY 2009 and FY 2010. This level of operational funding supports 11 aircraft carriers and 31 large amphibious ships that serve as the foundation upon which the carrier and expeditionary strike groups are based. These ships, when formed into Strike Groups that include surface combatants, logistics support forces and attack submarines when required, provide the capability to dynamically deploy, maneuver and ultimately engage potential enemies in all environments. The robust and consistent capabilities they bring to the fight enable the U.S. Navy to meet the Nation's strategic and the geographic COCOM's mission objectives. Included in the battle force is an inherent capability to sustain the Navy's forces using highly capable logistics support ships and planes that can strategically and operationally maneuver as required to meet all support requirements.

Air Operations

The FY 2010 Base budget provides for the operation, maintenance, and training of ten active Navy Carrier Air Wings



U.S. Navy Chief Aviation Boatswain's Mate Caleb McDonald gives the signal to stand by as he scans the flight deck for a cue to advance aircraft during night flight operations aboard the aircraft carrier USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74), in the Pacific Ocean. Stennis and Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 9 are on a scheduled six-month deployment to the Western Pacific.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Elliott Fabrizio – March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

(CVWs) and three Marine Corps Air Wings. Naval aviation is divided into three primary mission areas: Tactical Air/Anti-Submarine Warfare (TACAIR/ASW), Fleet Air Support (FAS), and Fleet Air Training (FAT). The TACAIR squadrons conduct strike operations and support the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) by providing flexibility in moving to a position of advantage in air and surface environments in order to provide logistics, command and control, battlespace awareness, and force application capabilities to the Fleet and COCOMs. The TACAIR integration ensures that Navy and Marine Corps units are effectively incorporated in the CVWs and MAGTFs to achieve maximum force application capabilities at sea, land and air. The ASW squadrons locate, destroy, and provide force support and command and control capabilities while conducting maritime surveillance operations. FAS squadrons provide consistent and vital fleet logistics and battlespace awareness capabilities. In FAT, the Fleet Replacement Squadrons (FRS) provide force support capabilities by training pilots to become proficient in their specific type of aircraft while transitioning to fleet operations.

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

In an effort to build the future force structure to implement the Navy's Maritime Strategy, the FY 2010 Base budget strives to maintain a conventional advantage while increasing the capacity to defeat the threats of tomorrow. Fiscal constraints, exacerbated by the war, have stretched out development and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment. It is critical for the Department of the Navy to "reset" equipment that has been worn far beyond peacetime rates and often damaged or destroyed in battle. The Navy is committed to providing the best equipment available to forces in conflict as well as developing the new technologies to keep our acquisition programs at the "cutting edge." Therefore, increased requests for shipbuilding, aviation,

Marine Corps ground equipment, and military construction are included in the FY 2010 budget.

Shipbuilding

The FY 2010 shipbuilding budget funds eight ships, including the twelfth Virginia class submarine, the second Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV) for the Navy, two T-AKE Dry Cargo and Ammunition ships, and three Littoral Combat Ships.

The eighth ship, a DDG 51 class, restarts the DDG 51 program. An integral part of the joint force application capability, the carriers, surface combatants and submarines that make up tomorrow's Navy provide the ability to maneuver to engage, insert, influence and secure by kinetic and non-kinetic means. Bringing a potent logistics capability to the joint force commander; T-AKE, and JHSV provide the ability to move, maintain and sustain the joint force.

Aircraft

Navy and Marine Corps aviation continues to provide forward deployed air presence in support of our national strategy.

The FY 2010 Base budget provides the Department with the best balance of naval aviation requirements. The Navy's Aircraft Procurement Plan continues to decrease the average age of the aircraft inventory. From a high above 20 years in the 1990's, the average age decreases again, from 18.2 years in 2009 to 17.8 years in 2010. Multi year procurement contracts for MH-60R/S and MV-22B continue to provide significant savings and stretch available procurement funds. Development funding continues for F-35, P-8A, CH-53K, and Broad Area Maritime Surveillance Unmanned Aircraft System (BAMS UAS). The FY 2010 Base budget includes the first Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) of four Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) carrier variant, 16 STOVL JSF, and six P-8A Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft (MMA).

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The FY 2010 Base budget request achieves the Department's key goals, financing 123 military construction projects. Of these: 36 are for the active Navy and 81 for the active Marine Corps, two for the Navy Reserve and four for the Marine Corps Reserve. The request supports new construction and replacement of existing facilities that will support the Marine Corps' increase in end strength. The requested funding will provide permanent barracks, mess facilities, operations centers, training ranges, and other supporting facilities on existing Marine Corps installations. For improving the quality-of-life for Sailors and Marines the program supports new Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Student Quarters and a new Student Dining Facility.

The construction program supports improvements in the Navy's Global Defense Posture in support of the Defense Policy Review Initiative, an international alliance to enhance the security environment. The United States and the Government of Japan signed an agreement for the relocation of U.S. Marines from Okinawa to Guam. The result will be the relocation of approximately 8,000 Marines and their family members. As part of a cost-sharing arrangement, the Japanese government is providing funding to support the overall relocation effort. Improvements in other Global Posture missions include logistical upgrades and security and safety improvements in Rota Spain, and Camp Lemonier in Djibouti.

As facilities reach the end of service life, they must be modernized or replaced. These projects recapitalize the waterfront, improve ship berthing, enhance operational capabilities and replace outdated facilities. As new systems are introduced into service, supporting facilities are required. New systems such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, P-8 Multi-Mission Aircraft, E-2D Hawkeye and the BAMS UAV are supported with military construction projects. Additionally, there are efforts funded to support upgrading operations, training, and security

facilities. These projects range from airfield operations, training ranges, logistics support and berthing improvements.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS REQUEST

The FY 2010 DON request for OCO of \$15.3 billion, includes incremental costs to sustain operations, manpower, equipment and infrastructure repair, as well as equipment replacement. These costs include aviation and ship operations, combat



U.S. Navy Cryptologic Tech. 3rd Class Corey McMillan monitors radar screens inside the combat information center aboard Ticonderoga-class guided-missile cruiser USS Antietam (CG 54) Feb. 26, 2009, in the Pacific Ocean. Antietam, part of the USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74) Carrier Strike Group, is on a scheduled six-month deployment to the western Pacific.

U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Christopher S. Barnhart – February 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

support, base support, USMC operations and field logistics, as well as pay for activated reservists and other special pays. Finally, both the FY 2009 Supplemental request and the FY 2010 Base budget request reflect the shift in forces from Iraq to Afghanistan.

The DON is refocusing this strategic capability more intensely in Afghanistan in an effort to counter the increasing threat of a well-armed anti-coalition militia, Taliban, al Qaeda, criminal gangs, narcoterrorists, and any other anti-government elements that threaten the peace and stability of Afghanistan. Our increased efforts to deter or defeat aggression, improve overall security and counter violent extremism and terrorist networks advance the interests of the U.S. and the security of the region. The FY 2010 OCO request supports the expansion of capabilities sufficient to secure Afghanistan and prevent it from again becoming a haven for international terrorism and associated militant extremist movements.

The Department's overseas force posture currently involves approximately 30,000 Marines conducting counterinsurgency, security cooperation, and civil-military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. On any given day, there are approximately 14,500 Sailors ashore and another 9,200 afloat throughout the U.S. Central Command region conducting riverine operations, maritime

infrastructure protection, explosive ordnance disposal, combat construction engineering, cargo handling, combat logistics, maritime security, and other forward presence activities.

SUMMARY

Support of the Department of the Navy FY 2010 Base and OCO budget is critical to achieving its mission and to supporting the Twenty-first century seapower strategy. The FY 2010 budget supports a forward posture and readiness for agile response. It positions the Department of the Navy to play an integral role in global maritime security and humanitarian efforts, alongside other federal and international agencies. Readiness is properly priced and funded to meet the demand of our Joint Combat Commanders. Manpower adjustments align the Department's ongoing Total Force manpower to mission objectives. Training of sailors, marines, and the civilian workforce is resourced to achieve transformational initiatives, delivering qualified personnel to the right place at the right time. Warfighting capability investments focus on increasing support to combat operations. The DON is funded to procure 8 ships and 203 airplanes in FY 2010. It supports the right size force, trained and ready for tasking in any waterway of the world to meet both traditional and irregular threats in the global maritime domain.

Department of the Air Force

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission

The mission of the Department of the Air Force is to *fly, fight and win*. . . in air, space, and cyberspace.

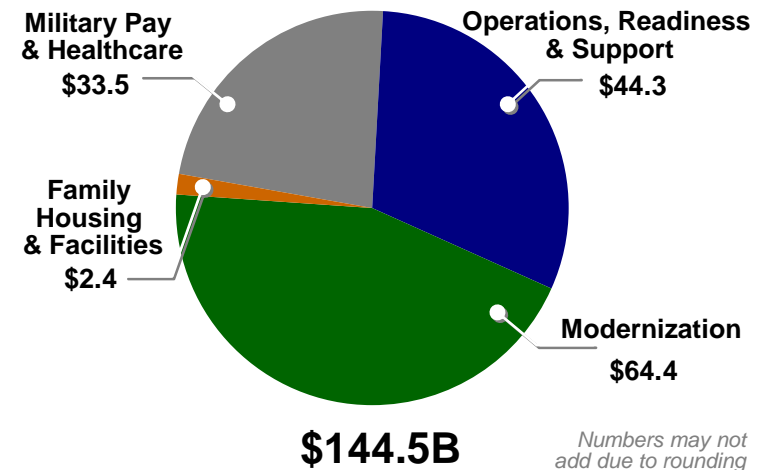
Funding Priorities

- Reinvigorate the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise
- Partner with the Joint and Coalition Team to Win Today's Fight
- Develop and Care for Airmen and their Families
- Modernize Air and Space Inventories, Organizations and Training
- Recapture Acquisition Excellence

FY 2009 to FY 2010 Base Budget is a \$+3.3 billion or 2.4% increase

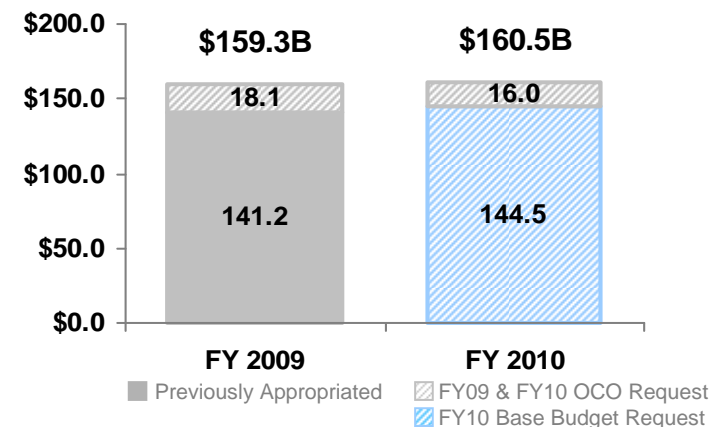
FY 2010 Base Budget Request - Air Force

(\$ in billions)



Total Annual Cost

(\$ in billions)



* FY 2009 does not include ARRA (stimulus) funding; FY 2009 does not include a proposed cancellation / reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Department of the Air Force <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted*	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Pay & Healthcare	31.6	33.5	+1.8	+5.7%
Operations, Readiness & Support	44.2	44.3	+0.1	+0.1%
Modernization	61.8	64.4	+2.6	+4.2%
Family Housing & Facilities	3.5	2.4	-1.1	-31.9%
Total Department of the Air Force	141.2	144.5	+3.3	+2.4%

Military End Strength <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Enacted**	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Active Component	316.8	331.7	+14.9	+4.7%
Air Force National Guard	106.8	106.7	-0.1	-0.1%
Air Force Reserve	67.4	69.5	+2.1	+3.1%
Total Military End Strength	490.9	507.9	+17.0	+3.5%

* FY09 does not include ARRA funding; FY09 does not include a proposed cancellation/reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

** FY09 reflects DoD Appropriations Act End Strength levels. Air Force projects ending FY09 Active End Strength of 332,748.

OVERVIEW

The Air Force provides the Joint Force Commanders with the strategic advantage of air and space dominance in any conflict. This provides protection to American and Coalition ground forces from enemy air attacks, enables battlespace awareness, cyber capabilities, and the ability to deliver precise, tailored effects whenever and wherever needed. The Air Force is delivering these capabilities today in Iraq and Afghanistan with nearly 265 operational sorties flown daily and battle-space awareness provided through both air and space assets. The Air Force is also engaged in humanitarian efforts globally for disaster relief. The Department provides the joint team with the advantages of speed, stealth, and flexibility in any engagement. The FY 2010 budget supports these advantages beyond today's operational requirements and into the future.

U.S. Air Force Tech. Sgt. James Seidel, assigned to 386th Expeditionary Security Forces Squadron, provides front security for a C-130 Hercules aircraft during a Fly Away Security Team (FAST) training exercise at an undisclosed air base in Southwest Asia.

U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Raheem Moore – August 2008



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

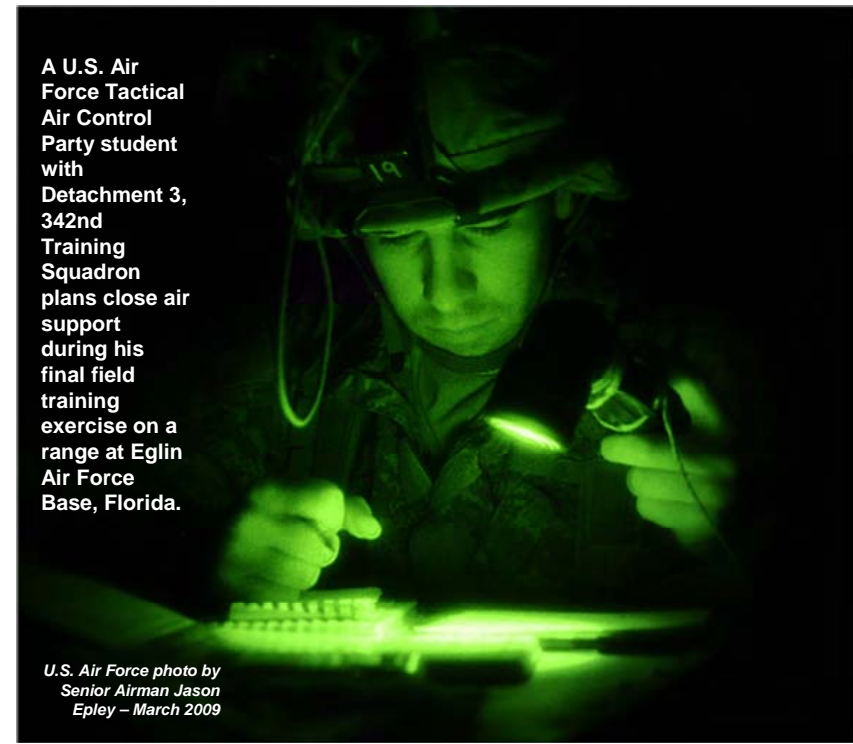
In addition to balancing current operational needs with future capabilities, the Air Force is collaborating with the rest of the DoD to strengthen focus on Wounded Warrior care as part of the commitment to America's Airmen. The importance of ensuring Wounded Warriors receive the services and support they need throughout the recovery process cannot be overstated. The Air Force is also including programs specifically designed to help relieve the burdens on families of wounded warriors to honor their sacrifices as part of this commitment.

The Air Force's FY 2010 requirements are addressed in each of the four pillars: People, Readiness, Infrastructure, and Modernization. These pillars provide a structure that enables the Air Force to address a balanced resource strategy across the diverse mission sets and functions. This balance-driven strategy means finding the right mix between prevailing in today's operations with current capabilities while simultaneously identifying and investing in new capabilities and force structure to meet tomorrow's challenges. The FY 2010 budget request ensures the Air Force's ability to meet Combatant Commanders requirements worldwide through Global Vigilance, Global Reach and Global Power.

FISCAL YEAR 2008 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Through integration of the total Air Force team of Active, Reserve, National Guard, and civilians, along with its joint partners, the Air Force continued to provide world-class air, space, and cyber capabilities for the Combatant Commanders in FY 2008. The span and diversity of the efforts and accomplishments of the team exemplify that the Air Force is living up to its mission of protecting the U.S. and its global interests—to fly, fight, and win in air, space, and cyberspace. The Air Force completes this mission in a very challenging and dynamic environment, ensuring the Nation's most critical warfighting needs are met with world-class air and space power. The Air Force is "All In" for today's joint fight.

Mission accomplishment requires quality people performing at optimal levels. Taking care of Airmen and their families is a leadership priority, as America's Airmen are the key to the Air Force's ability to continue the fight against transnational threats. The Air Force is constantly focusing on recruiting and retaining the right people and skill sets to ensure the workforce will be on-hand, trained, and capable of executing the mission. In FY 2008, the Air Force attained its overall recruiting goals and focused on filling needs in stressed career fields such as doctors, dentists, pararescue, linguists, explosive ordnance disposal, air traffic control, and intelligence. The Air Force uses bonuses and incentives as one means to attract highly demanded talent.



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

While recruiting talent and maintaining the correct force balance, the Air Force must also comply with end strength levels. The Air Force had focused efforts on decreasing its end strength by about 60,000 from FY 2004 through FY 2009, with an end goal of approximately 316,600 active duty personnel by the end of FY 2009. However, after manpower shortfalls were identified to maintain aging aircraft and to fill growing demands from U.S. Special Operations Command for irregular warfare skills, the drawdown was halted. This left the Air Force on a relatively constant end strength of 332,748 in FY 2009 to 331,700 in FY 2010, and level off at approximately 332,800 in FY 2012.

The Air Force also expanded its Basic Military Training program in FY 2008. The training program increased by 14 days as a direct result of Airmen's experiences in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other hot spots. In FY 2008, Air Force recruits faced a tougher eight-and-a-half week course focused on instilling warrior core values and providing more hands-on experience in learning such critical skills as battlefield first aid and defending a base. The Air Force invested in facilities, class time, and instructor retraining to better prepare its Airmen to meet the challenges of the current fight and future strategic environment. The Air Force also completed an overhaul of the Officer Training School and the Air and Space Basic Course.

As part of a larger DoD effort to strengthen the focus of the nuclear enterprise, the Air Force initiated a nuclear task force in 2008, which identified key areas needing improvement. To address the findings of the task force, the Air Force developed a strategic plan, *Reinvigorating the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise*, commonly referred to as the "nuclear roadmap". The roadmap identified action plans to overcome documented shortfalls and establish an environment for prolonged excellence throughout the Air Force nuclear enterprise. Specifically, the Air Force is restoring a culture of compliance; rebuilding the nuclear expertise in its workforce; investing in nuclear capabilities, including

strengthening the physical integrity of its Weapon Storage Areas; organizing to enable clear lines of authority; and reinvigorating the Air Force nuclear stewardship role. In addition to the roadmap actions being taken, the Air Force stood up a new Air Staff directorate, the Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration Office (AF/A10), to provide policy oversight, heightened institutional focus, and staff integration for nuclear issues. The AF/A10 directorate is expected to meet Full Operational Capability (FOC) in September 2009. The provisional Global Strike Command officially stood up in January 2009 and will be responsible for increasing inspections and creating better tracking systems, in addition to other oversight duties.

A growing threat to U.S. military forces and the nation is the threat of cyber attack. Cyberspace challenges are constant and continue to grow. These challenges include increasing identity theft, constant intrusions into government networks, rampant cybercrime, advanced social engineering techniques, and widespread vulnerabilities continuously exploited by entities ranging from criminal organizations and entrepreneurial hackers to well-resourced espionage agents. The Air Force is actively working to counter and combat the war in cyberspace by defining and shaping the Service's future cyber operations requirements. The provisional Air Force Cyberspace Command (AFCYBER (P)) team worked to determine how the Air Force should organize, train, and equip its cyber forces. Air Force officials decided to stand up a numbered Air Force headquarters (24th AF) to lead related cyberspace administrative, policy, and organize-train-equip functions. This component will be organized under Air Force Space Command.

The Air Force also supports Operation Noble Eagle—the mission to protect the homeland from air threats, and if necessary, eliminate threats that endanger the public or critical infrastructure in the United States. In FY 2008, the Air Force flew the 50,000th Noble Eagle sortie over the continental United

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

States. While these sorties are not always in response to a specific threat, they are an important part of the overall homeland defense mission.

In addition to normal operations, the Air Force provides disaster relief, responding to crises both at home and abroad. In response to Hurricane Gustav in August 2008, Air Mobility Command's C-130 Hercules, C-17 Globemaster IIIs, and C-5 Galaxy aircraft delivered aeromedical evacuation teams, medical equipment, and contingency response elements into Louisiana and Texas and also assisted in evacuation efforts in those states. The Air Force also provided disaster relief to China twice during 2008—first in February when a C-17 from Hickam delivered winter relief supplies after 19 Chinese provinces experienced the most severe winter storms in 50 years, then again in May in the wake of a devastating earthquake when two Air Force C-17 Globemasters delivered nearly 200,000 pounds of relief supplies including food, tents, blankets, generators, lanterns, and tools. In May 2008, the Air Force delivered critical relief supplies to the people of Burma in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Nagris, providing bottled water, mosquito netting, blankets, hygiene kits, food, first aid, and medical supplies via C-130 airlift. These disaster relief efforts provided critical National support and strengthened relationships with U.S. allies.

While responding to crises operations at home and abroad, the Air Force completed numerous infrastructure projects in FY 2008, including 108 MILCON projects, supporting operations, quality of life initiatives, and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) reshaping in the U.S. and abroad. These construction projects addressed improvement in quality of life for Airmen and their families. The Air Force created 724 childcare spaces at three new centers in FY 2008 as part of a larger DoD effort to provide more and better child care for military families. The Air Force also constructed new dormitories to provide housing for single and unaccompanied personnel, as well as new overseas family housing in an effort to eliminate all inadequate military

family housing outside the continental United States. Further, the Air Force made significant progress in the stateside housing privatization plan with multiple new contracts signed in 2008. This puts the Air Force in position to meet or exceed its goal of 100 percent privatization of CONUS housing by end of FY 2010.

As part of its infrastructure strategy, the Air Force has taken great strides to reduce its energy demands by incorporating alternative energy technology solutions. Solar power is the



U.S. Air Force Tech. Sgt. Fred Spears secures the satellite communication Radom to an MQ-9 Reaper unmanned aerial vehicle on Joint Base Balad, Iraq. A coalition force of experts from the U.S. Air Force and Royal Air Force deployed to man a new Reaper aircraft maintenance unit. Spears, a Reaper avionics specialist assigned to the 332nd Expeditionary Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, is deployed from Creech Air Force Base, Nev.

U.S. Air Force photo by Airman 1st Class Jason Epley – November 2008

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

largest contributor in the Air Force's renewable energy development program. In FY 2008, the Air Force commissioned the largest photovoltaic solar array in the Americas at Nellis AFB. This supports about one-third of the base's energy usage per day and has an estimated annual cost savings of \$1 million. The Air Force was named the winner of the 2008 Green Power Leadership Award in the Green Power Purchaser category. This award acknowledges the Air Force for leading the Federal government in purchasing renewable energy, with 37 bases meeting some portion of their base-wide electrical requirements from commercial sources of wind, solar, geothermal, or biomass.

The Air Force also accelerated purchases of MQ-1 Predators and MQ-9 Reapers, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in FY 2008. These assets are providing persistent surveillance, unmatched intelligence and precision strike for ground forces that depend on airborne fire support. The Air Force purchased a total of 24 MQ-1s and 20 MQ-9s in FY 2008 and reassigned pilots from other aircraft duties to meet the growing demand for these systems' capabilities.

In FY 2008, Air Force officials successfully completed the early on-orbit checkout of the second Space Based Infrared Systems (SBIRS) sensor operating in a highly-elliptical orbit (HEO) over the northern hemisphere. The SBIRS is revolutionizing space based infrared monitoring of the earth with its wide field of view, increased sensitivity, fast revisit rate, and persistent situational awareness. The SBIRS HEO-2 payload provides performance that is exceeding specifications across the missile warning, missile defense, technical intelligence, and battlespace awareness mission areas. The SBIRS delivers about ten times better sensitivity and up to five times faster revisit capability compared to the legacy Defense Support Program infrared sensor.

The Air Force also continued procurement of the F-22 Raptor in FY 2008. The F-22 Raptor has a combination of stealth,



supercruise, maneuverability, and integrated avionics, coupled with improved supportability. The Raptor performs both air-to-air and air-to-ground missions, providing a major leap in warfighting capabilities. The Air Force funded procurement of 20 additional F-22 aircraft in FY 2008, and will complete the buy of F-22s in 2009. The F-22's unmatched Air Superiority is complementary to the capabilities of the F-35 aircraft which excels at Global Precision Attack. The Air Force completed six Low Rate Initial Production purchases of the F-35 in FY 2008.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Modernization and recapitalization require acquisition excellence to enable combat support functions and posture the warfighter to execute required missions and maintain our Nation's defense. The Air Force strives to ensure Airmen are equipped to successfully execute every mission. However, managing contract requirements in a dynamic environment can be challenging. Air Force leadership and the acquisition community acknowledged the challenge, and the Air Force made acquisition excellence and transformation of acquisition processes a top priority in FY 2008. The Air Force is working to establish and enforce standards and business processes for governance, transparency, and consistency in contracting. These fundamental changes will allow the Air Force to move towards acquisition excellence and ensure Airmen are equipped to execute Air Force global missions.

Supporting Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) efforts has taken a toll on our people and equipment. During FY 2008, the Air Force flew an average of 265 sorties a day, 99,000 this year, and over a million since September 11, 2001. This equates to an average of one aircraft taking off on a mission every 90 seconds, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Air Force also deployed more than 29,000 Airmen to 63 locations around the Middle East and employed more than 4,220 air-to-ground weapons while conducting air strikes in support of OCO. The Air Force has fulfilled 524,000 deployments since 09/11, with personnel deployed to 135 countries around the world. These operations accomplished by the Total Force are vital to supporting the warfighting mission.

In FY 2008, the MQ-9 Reaper flew its first mission for the Air Force in Iraq, significantly enhancing the strike and close-air-support capabilities of our airpower forces. The Reaper is the first hunter-killer unmanned aerial vehicle. It offers longer loiter times to monitor (it can stay airborne for up to 14 hours fully loaded) and upon command can deliver precision strikes at enemy targets.

The Air Force made a push to accelerate the production and deployment of unmanned aerial systems for surveillance and strike capabilities in FY 2008. One example is the MQ-1 Predator, which surpassed 400,000 flight hours in FY 2008. The Predator's primary mission is to provide armed reconnaissance, airborne surveillance, and target acquisition to commanders in the field.

In addition to the precision air strike capabilities, airlift and airdrop missions provide essential support to the warfighter, who may otherwise have no access to the food and supplies needed to get the mission done. In places like Afghanistan, forces may be several miles from a road and an airdrop may be the only means of resupply. Airdrop also increases safety by eliminating the need for ground troops to travel on dangerous roads. The Air Force delivered the equivalent of 3,500 trucks worth of cargo per month in Operation Iraqi Freedom alone. Maximizing the use of airdrop decreases the need for ground transport, improves safety, and saves time and resources that can be allocated to other missions.

The Air Force also completed construction of a new firefighting facility in Kirkuk Air Base, Iraq in FY 2008. This training facility allows both U.S. and Iraqi firefighters to sharpen their abilities for operating effectively inside burning structures (such as conducting search and rescue) and exchange information on firefighting tactics, techniques, and procedures.

In FY 2008, the Air Force augmented and recapitalized the aging HC-130J, Combat Rescue Tanker aircraft that were experiencing airworthiness, maintainability, and operational limitations. The Air Force also initiated modifications on the B-1 bomber related to the Fully Integrated Data Link, the B-2 bomber for the radar system, and to mobility aircraft for installation of the Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) protection. The B-1 Fully Integrated Data Link modification significantly improved combat situational awareness and command and

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

control connectivity with theater forces. In addition, this modification replaced displays at the rear cockpit crew stations with color, multi-functional displays required to utilize the data links and enhance management of multiple, precision weapons, in particular, airborne retargeting. The B-2 aircraft required a number of modifications that were low in cost, but essential to the aircraft's reliability, availability, and maintainability. The LAIRCM system installed on C-17, C-5 and C-130 aircraft, automatically counters advanced infrared missile systems with no action required by the crew. The Air Force used OCO funding for these modifications to meet daily contingency operations requirements, maintain aircraft utility, and provide for the needs of its warfighters as they provided world-class air, space, and cyber capabilities for the Combatant Commanders in FY 2008.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BASELINE BUDGET REQUEST

The Air Force's FY 2010 Base budget of \$144.5 billion supports the 2008 National Defense Strategy as well as SECDEF priorities. The Air Force's vision is to be a trusted and reliable joint partner with its sister Services known for integrity in all activities, including supporting the joint mission first and foremost. The Air Force provides compelling air, space, and cyber capabilities for use by the Combatant Commanders. The Department excel as stewards of all Air Force resources in service to the American people, while providing precise and reliable Global Vigilance, Reach and Power for the nation.

The Air Force budget is developed on four funding "pillars": People, Readiness, Infrastructure, and Modernization. As mentioned in the overview, these four "pillars" provide the foundation on which support to the joint force is based and the Air Force accomplish its mission through the Air Force's overarching capabilities: Global Vigilance, Global Reach, and Global Power. The Air Force vision and priorities provide the framework that directly supports the Joint Team. The Air Force

has built the FY 2010 budget request to balance today's operational requirements while simultaneously investing in new capabilities and force structure to meet tomorrow's threats. The sections to follow highlight some of the funding priorities of the Air Force in each of its four pillars.

People

Developing and caring for Airmen and their families is one of the Air Force's Top 5 priorities. Air Force personnel are the nucleus that enables the Air Force to achieve its capabilities. Every day, America's Airmen demonstrate a commitment to offer and deliver capabilities for the United States in, through and from air, space, and cyberspace. Airmen are the most valuable resource, and the Air Force remains committed to recruiting and retaining the world's highest quality force. People programs, pay, and entitlements continue to be a priority to support recruiting and retention. The FY 2010 budget supports a total force end strength of 688K (Active: 331.7K; Air Reserve Component: 69.5K; Air National Guard 106.7K; and Civilians: 180K). Military pay and entitlements increase by \$1.8 billion which includes a 2.9 percent pay raise. These pay and allowance increases are required to maintain the force at a standard of living that will attract and retain quality people. End strength was increased to support critical mission areas like the Defense Health Program, nuclear compliance, special forces, and ISR. Additionally, the Air Force budget request includes: \$452 million for retention bonus initiatives to keep Airmen on active duty in critical skill areas such as linguists, medical, and explosive ordnance disposal. The Air Force is committed to fostering a diverse workforce reflecting the nation that it serves. By fostering respect and pride in its diversity, we strengthen teamwork and the effectiveness we have on the mission. Recruiting programs focus on attracting a diverse and multi-skilled workforce with a FY 2010 enlisted Total Force recruiting goal of 49,352 supported by targeted recruiting and advertising efforts and recruiting

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

bonus initiatives. The FY 2010 budget request also includes an increase of \$900 million in civilian personnel pay that supports a 2.0 percent pay raise and employee benefit changes. These increases sustain mission requirements, competitive sourcing, and contractor to civilian conversion initiatives.

Readiness

Air Force readiness funding supports its current daily operational requirements. The FY 2010 budget request supports the Air Force Strategic Plan priority of partnering with the Joint and Coalition team to win today's fight by applying the Air Force's unique capabilities provided through air, space, and cyberspace. Some specific mission areas to note for the FY 2010 budget are in the nuclear; Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR); irregular warfare; space; and Combat Air Force areas.

The Air Force is reinvigorating the entire nuclear enterprise. This includes putting processes in place to increase accountability to meet recognized benchmarks for nuclear surety. As a result, the Air Force has realigned an additional \$665 million into the nuclear enterprise and is funding an Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center, hardening for nuclear Command and Control facilities, implementing stronger inventory control processes, increasing training for its people, and modifying B-52 aircraft. The Air Force has made its nuclear enterprise a top priority in this FY 2010 budget request.

The ISR is a key enabler for the Joint team. The Air Force has seen a surge in the demand for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and has doubled Air Force Combat Air Patrol (CAP) support in the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) theater since 2007. The FY 2010 budget request increases UAS to 43 CAPs, which is an increase from 31 in theater today, and the Air Force is on track to meet the 50 CAP mandate to support the Joint Force by FY 2011. The Air Force is also partnering with Special Operations Command (SOCOM) to provide additional

manpower billets to meet special operations ISR needs worldwide. The Air Force is making improvements to its Distributed Common Ground System that will allow further harmonization of intelligence increasing both the volume and types of shared data.

Air Force space capabilities provide the joint warfighter persistent battlespace awareness and defense through control and exploitation. Funding in this area supports launch operations; on-orbit operations for DoD systems; weather, navigation communications, and ISR capabilities; and space situational awareness and counterspace operations. The FY 2010 budget request phases out the Delta II launch vehicle program, and provides range sustainment essential to our Eastern and Western range operations while continuing operational support for the Nation's Satellite Control Network and its ground operations.

The Air Force flying hour operations continue to transform through improved processes and application of new technologies. The Department has reduced the number of training flying hours by incorporating transformation initiatives and retiring legacy inventory as it transitions to the 5th Generation Enabled Force. These changes as well as others result in a reduction of flying hours from FY 2009 to FY 2010 for a total program of 1.4M hours (\$6.6 billion). Part of the Air Force strategy to meet modernization initiatives is the retirement of legacy fighter aircraft due to service life limitations. The FY 2010 budget request retires 292 aircraft. The request includes realignment of the funding and manpower for these aircraft to meet near-term and emerging mission needs like the modernization efforts for B-52 aircraft.

The Air Force is also focusing on developing Irregular Warfare (IW) capabilities. The IW is a struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant populations. It favors indirect approaches, but may employ a full

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

range of military and other capabilities to seek asymmetric approaches in order to erode an adversary's power, influence, and will. The FY 2010 budget request includes additional resources to increase Air Force capabilities in this area.

The Air Force has also reached significant milestones in its alternative aviation fuel initiative. The Department tested and certified synthetic fuel blends on the B-52, C-17 and B-1B, and are positioned to certify the remainder of the Air Force fleet by early 2011. The Department has also initiated a similar pioneer program for bio-fuel based aviation fuel blends. The Air Force will continue its work toward efficient facilities, alternative aviation fuels, and related technological advancements through initiatives with other DoD agencies and its Interagency partners. The Department is also using new methodologies for weapon system sustainment to include Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance, Contract Logistics Support, Sustaining Engineering, and Technical Orders.

Infrastructure

Air Force infrastructure funding includes support for Military Construction (MILCON), Family Housing, and BRAC. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$2.4 billion for 98 infrastructure projects worldwide. Its \$1.3 billion MILCON program (excluding BRAC and Family Housing) supports modernizing the force, winning today's fight, people programs, and other minor construction and design changes. Modernization efforts include supporting beddown for new missions/weapon systems (F-35, F-22, Labs, and HC/MC-130 for \$350 million). Supporting today's fight includes Operation Centers, Air Logistics Centers, and communications facilities. Other MILCON projects support CONUS Combatant Commands and Global Posture construction projects. The MILCON "people programs" include construction of dormitories, Child Development Centers, and training facilities.

Facility Maintenance and Restoration/Modernization is a big readiness issue since Air Force installations are the power projection platforms. This funding area supports existing facilities across all of the Air Force bases. The FY 2010 budget includes \$2.2 billion for facility sustainment (including civilian pay), \$1.8 billion total investment for recapitalization, and \$0.4 million for demolition/consolidation projects. Air Force Family Housing funding supports over 80K units. By the end of FY 2010, the Air Force will privatize 55.3K units (this will be 100 percent of all units in the U.S.). FY 2010 funding includes \$66 million to sustain/modernize more than 360 family housing units at overseas locations. It also provides \$503 million to operate, maintain, and manage Air Force owned and leased housing



Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Navy Adm. Mike Mullen and senior leaders break ground on a new Soldier and Family Assistance Center on Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Mullen is visiting with Soldiers and Airmen assigned to Minot and Scott Air Force Bases and Fort Campbell.

DoD photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Chad J. McNeeley – February 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

units, and to provide oversight for the Air Force housing privatization projects.

The Air Force BRAC 2005 programs support 7 closures and 59 realignments. The FY 2010 request from all BRAC rounds includes \$83 million for MILCON planning and design; \$335 million for operating expenses; and funding from four prior BRAC rounds of \$127 million for a total FY 2010 program of \$545 million.

Modernization

The technology-fueled environment of the 21st century demands continued dominance in air, space, and cyberspace, which can only be accomplished through modernization. With continued focus on getting more for every dollar, the Air Force is investing more time in reforming how and what we buy. The Department is accomplishing this while balancing modernization with current operational requirements. This includes transformational initiatives in the acquisition workforce to rebuild the core of crucial skills in the procurement sector, and implement procedures to provide discipline, oversight and transparency to these processes. To modernize the air and space inventories, the Air Force strategy is based on retiring aging systems that are too costly to operate, or are obsolete, and reinvesting those resources to procure new more capable systems. The Air Force's top procurement priorities are the KC-X Tanker, the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, the MQ-9 Reaper, and Space programs including the Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) Satellite Communication (SATCOM) system.

Air refueling is a critical capability in supporting Joint and Coalition air missions, and a lack thereof would cause a single point of failure for Global Strike. The KC-135 is currently the Air Force's primary air refueling capability, but with the average age of the inventory over 45 years old, a new Tanker has become an operational necessity as well as a financially prudent decision to meet refueling requirements. The Tanker will provide greater

capability, increased aircraft availability, and more adaptable technology than the current tankers it will replace. The FY 2010 budget request has \$0.4 billion of RDT&E for the KC-X.

The F-35A is a supersonic, multi-role, 5th-generation stealth fighter, and will replace legacy aircraft to complement the F-22 Raptor. The F-35A exceeds F-16 performance levels with stealth, increased range, and advanced avionics that all contribute to improved operational effectiveness, survivability, and supportability. It will support all of these capabilities at about the same procurement cost as legacy fighters but requires significantly less infrastructure to support it. The total Air Force projected buy is for 1,763 aircraft with an Initial Operational Capability (IOC) in FY 2013. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$4.2 billion of RDT&E and Procurement for the F-35 aircraft.

The MQ-9 Reaper is a medium altitude, long endurance aircraft with a primary mission as a hunter-killer against intensifying targets. Its alternate mission is to serve as an ISR asset employing sensors to provide real-time data to commanders and intelligence personnel. The Air Force plans to fund 10 Reapers in FY 2010 with increasing procurement quantities through the FYDP.

Air Force Space systems modernization is a critical component of our space strategy. The AEHF system is a joint service SATCOM system that provides global, highly secure, survivable communications for high-priority military land, sea, and air assets succeeding the Military Strategic, Tactical, and Relay (Milstar) system. The AEHF consists of several satellites in Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) offering from 10 to 100 times the total capacity and six times higher channel data rates over the Milstar II satellites. The higher data rates allow transmission of real-time video, battlefield maps, and targeting data to support tactical military operations. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$1.8 billion for this system.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

FISCAL YEAR 2010 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS REQUEST

The Air Force budget request of \$16.0 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations directly supports operational capabilities in the CENTCOM theater. The Air Force is prepared to support the Combatant Commander as forces transition between Iraq and Afghanistan. The Air Force request provides the resources necessary to sustain our deployed forces and to ensure mission success. The request aligns with the four pillars: People, Readiness, Infrastructure and Modernization.

People

The FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations budget request includes a total of \$1.5 billion for military pay and benefits. This funding will cover incremental costs for pay, allowances, subsistence, and other personnel costs for Active and Reserve Component Service members activated for duty in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

Readiness

The FY 2010 OCO budget request supports operational costs associated with flying hours, supplies, and materials; Depot Procured Equipment Maintenance and Contractor Logistics Support; transportation costs; equipment and communications; and other miscellaneous costs. These Operation & Maintenance costs support daily operating expenses for world-wide missions, and the FY 2010 budget request includes \$10.4 billion for OCO

Readiness. The request also includes \$2.3 billion for non-DoD classified requirements; details are classified.

Infrastructure

The Air Force request includes a \$0.5 billion funding request for 23 military construction projects in Afghanistan. These facilities are required to support increased ground operations in Southern and Eastern Afghanistan to maximize operational effectiveness and improve response time to ground forces in the region.

Modernization

Due to the wear on equipment, OCO funds will be used to purchase medium tactical and passenger carrying vehicles, and modifications to aircraft and communication equipment. These resources will also restore war reserve material stocks of missiles, ammunition, and personal protective equipment. The FY 2010 request includes \$1.3 billion for OCO modernization.

SUMMARY

The FY 2010 Air Force budget reflects thoughtful decisions for optimizing our mission within the resources provided. The Air Force is "All In" for today's Joint fight, and at the same time, making investments today that will shape the future of force in the years to come. The Air Force will provide superior air, space, and cyber capabilities for use by the Combatant Commanders and will excel as stewards of all Air Force resources in service to the American people, while providing precise and reliable Global Vigilance, Reach, and Power for the Nation.

Defense-Wide Agencies

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission

It is the mission of the Department's agencies and field activities to produce and provide high quality products and services for the warfighter and a variety of support senior leaders.

Funding Priorities

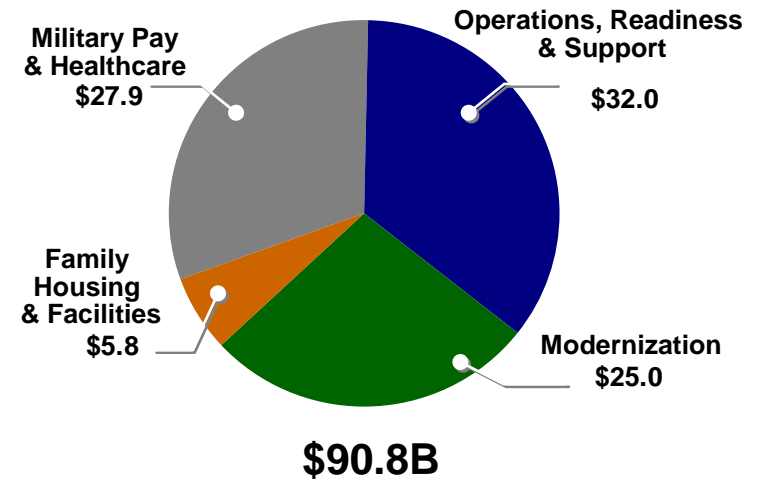
- Caring for Service Members and their Families
- Defending the Homeland
- Prevailing in the Overseas Contingency Operations
- Ensuring Technology and Information Superiority

FY 2009 to FY 2010 Base Budget is a \$+5.3 billion or 6.2% increase

* FY 2009 does not include ARRA (stimulus) funding; FY 2009 does not include a proposed cancellation / reappropriation from the Base budget to the OCO Budget

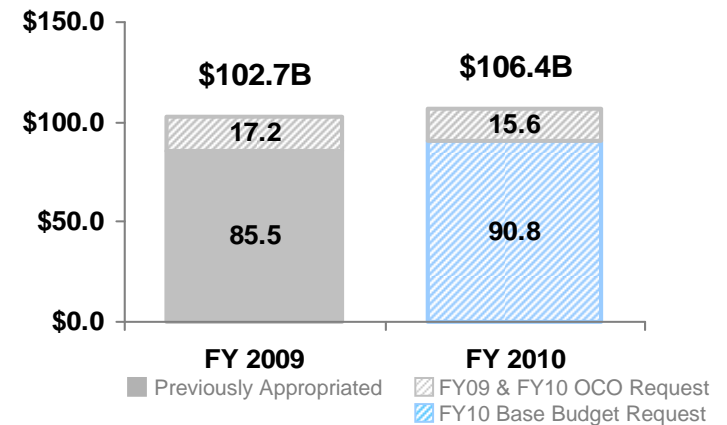
FY 2010 Base Budget Request - Defense-Wide

(\$ in billions)



Total Annual Cost

(\$ in billions)



Numbers may not add due to rounding

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Defense-Wide <i>\$ in Billions – Base Budget Request</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Military Pay & Healthcare	25.8	27.9	+2.1	+8.1%
Operations, Readiness & Support	29.5	32.0	+2.4	+8.3%
Modernization	25.5	25.0	-0.5	-2.0%
Family Housing & Facilities	4.6	5.8	+1.2	+26.8%
Total Defense-Wide	85.5	90.8	+5.3	+6.2%

Civilian Full Time Equivalents <i>(in thousands)</i>	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Delta '09-'10	Percent Change '09-'10
Total Civilian Full Time Equivalents	119.3	123.7	+4.4	+3.7%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OVERVIEW

The FY 2010 President's request is \$90.8 billion for the Base budget to fund the Department's 18 defense agencies, 10 field activities, select programs receiving their own budget allocation, Special Operations Command (SOCOM), the Joint Staff, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Defense agencies and field activities serve an important role by providing common capabilities centrally rather than establishing redundancies in each Military Department.

Defense agencies and field activities provide a variety of support services through consolidated initiatives and missions. Select organizations and activities – such as the Defense Health Program (discussed in the Taking Care of People chapter) – receive their own budget allocation funding for these special interest programs.

The Defense-Wide submission advances key Department objectives including:



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- Caring for Service members and their families through provision of high quality services including healthcare, education, and legal services;
- Prevailing in Overseas Contingency Operations through the efforts of SOCOM to defeat insurgent networks through direct and indirect approaches and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) in building alliances through training and equipping of U.S. Allies and partners;
- Defending the Homeland through investments in missile, chemical, and biological defense and counternarcotics; and
- Providing DoD with superior technology and information exchanges through Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E).

Further, this request includes critical enabling processes and operations that ensure the Department is prepared today to prosecute conflicts and efficiently respond to tomorrow's challenges through combat and service support agencies.

CARING FOR SERVICE MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

A key Department priority is caring for service members and their families. The Department of Defense recognizes that military families' quality of life is critical, and the Department is committed to providing a high level of support to meet their needs and expectations. This responsibility is particularly significant as service members and their families sacrifice daily to guarantee security of the nation and further U.S. national interests around the world.

Congress has placed heavy emphasis on supporting Active duty and Guard and Reserve members and their families. Both the Senate and the House supported continuity of family support funding in the Base budget. This request reflects the necessary funding for those Agencies and field activities that support the family effort, which includes:

Military Healthcare and Medical Facilities

- Defense Health Program (DHP) – \$27.9 billion; and
- Military Medical Construction – \$1.0 billion.

Service Member and Family Assistance

- DoD Dependents Education (DoDDE) – \$2.5 billion; and
- Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) – \$1.3 billion plus approximately \$5.8 billion in Working Capital Funds

Personnel Support and Care

- Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) – \$0.7 billion;
- Defense Security Service (DSS) – \$0.5 billion;
- Defense Media Activity (DMA) – \$0.3 billion;
- Defense Acquisition University (DAU) – \$0.1 billion;
- Defense Prisoner of War/Mission Personnel Office (DPMO) – <\$0.1 billion; and
- U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces – <\$0.1 billion.

Military Healthcare

For a detailed discussion of Military Healthcare, including the Defense Health Program, refer to sections on Healthcare and Wounded Warrior in the Taking Care of People chapter.

Service Member and Family Assistance

The mission of the DoD Dependents Education (DoDDE) includes the programs for the DoD Education Activity (DoDEA), the Family Assistance Center (FAC)/Family Advocacy Program (FAP), and the Transition Assistance/Relocation Assistance Programs (TAP/RAP). The FY 2010 Base budget request of \$2.5 billion will support these programs.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

The mission of the DoDEA is to provide an excellent education program that prepares K-12 students in military communities around the world to be successful and responsible citizens in a dynamic global environment. The Department of Defense Dependents Schools educates 58,552 students in 124 schools located in 12 countries, while their domestic equivalent educates 28,912 students in 68 schools located in 7 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Territory of Guam.

The FAC provides 24/7 family outreach support through the Military OneSource Center. This outreach supports emotional and financial counseling and family assistance services to all active Guard and Reserve Components in pre-deployment, deployment, and post-deployment needs and requirements. The FAP funding used by the Military Services ensures program delivery of prevention programs for spouse and child abuse.

The TAP/RAP program assists all separating Military Personnel and their families. These tools include a TurboTAP website to assist with career decisions. Funding also supports training, marketing, overseas job fairs, veterans' counselors, and database development and maintenance.

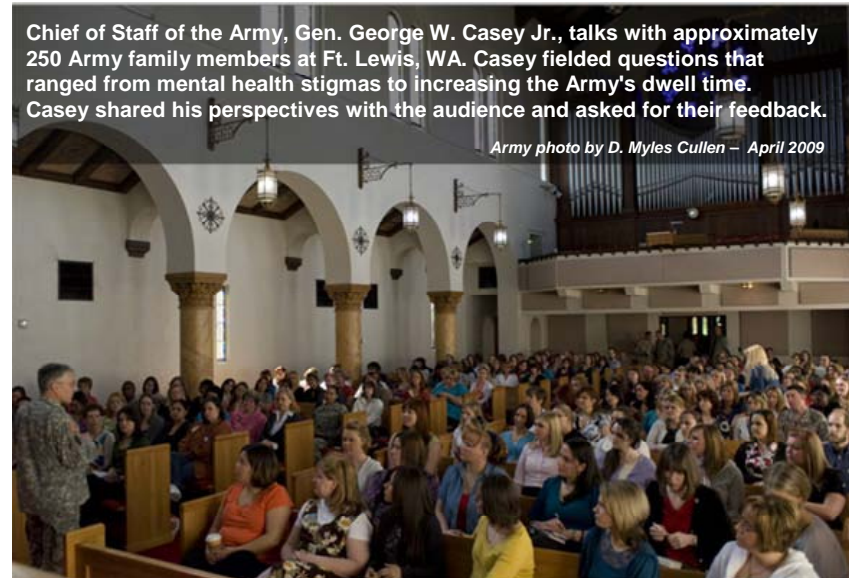
The commissary benefit, administered by the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA), enhances military families' quality of life by providing them high quality grocery and household products at significant savings. DeCA continues to meet or exceed its performance goals, including increased sales without increased non-inflation costs; superior stewardship of funds; independent customer satisfaction ranking second among the U.S. largest private sector supermarket chains; and grocery savings of at least 30 percent compared to civilian supermarkets. Military Personnel and families consistently rate the commissary among their most highly valued non-pay benefits. The FY 2010 budget request for DeCA is \$1.3 billion and supports the delivery of the commissary benefit as an integral part of the total compensation package for Military Personnel.

Personnel Support and Care

The Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) funding request of \$0.7 billion will support numerous personnel and readiness programs. These programs support readiness through management of the largest automated personnel data repository in the world, support recruiting and retaining the best and brightest personnel, and deliver benefits and critical services to warfighters and their families. The DHRA is able to implement cutting-edge technologies for research, analysis, and departmental reengineering efforts. They leverage existing data repositories to support critical initiatives, federal credentials for physical and logical access, accommodating and mitigating the wide-ranging impacts of BRAC decisions, and supporting the integration of pay and benefit delivery systems with significant changes in personnel management and policy. The DHRA provides centralized support of critical National Security Education initiatives and supports language capability programs

Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. George W. Casey Jr., talks with approximately 250 Army family members at Ft. Lewis, WA. Casey fielded questions that ranged from mental health stigmas to increasing the Army's dwell time. Casey shared his perspectives with the audience and asked for their feedback.

Army photo by D. Myles Cullen – April 2009



DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

when needed by operational commanders around the world.

The Defense Security Service (DSS) is the premier provider of personnel and industrial security services. The DSS supports national security, secures the Nation's technological base, and oversees the protection of U.S. and foreign classified information in the hands of industry. The DSS requests \$0.5 billion to accomplish this mission by clearing industrial facilities, accrediting information systems, facilitating the personnel security clearance process, delivering security education and training, and providing information technology services that support the industrial and personnel security missions of DoD and its partners.

The Defense Media Activity (DMA) requests \$0.3 billion to continue providing high-quality news, Command information, and entertainment. This recently consolidated activity meets the requirements of the Military Services and Combatant Commands' (COCOMs) U.S. forces stationed worldwide to promote and sustain unit and individual readiness, situational awareness, quality of life, and morale. Through its all Services news production, television, radio, newspaper, print news service, and World Wide Web distribution services and facilities, the DMA is the primary tool for the Secretary and senior leaders to communicate important messages, news, and information about DoD programs and activities.

The Defense Acquisition University (DAU) requests \$0.1 billion for the corporate university providing mandatory, assignment specific, and continuing education courses for military and civilian personnel serving in 13 acquisition career fields. The DAU coordinates the DoD acquisition education and training program to meet the training requirements of more than 125,000 personnel serving in acquisition positions. Through its regional campuses, the DAU sponsors acquisition curriculum and instructor training to provide a full range of basic,

intermediate, and advanced courses supporting the career goals and professional development of the acquisition workforce. The DAU provides research, publications, symposia, and consulting in areas related to the acquisition functional areas. The Council on Occupational Education, a national institutional accrediting agency, accredits DAU.

The Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) is a field activity that recovers and accounts for missing personnel from previous and current military operations. The FY 2010 funding request is \$21 million for DPMO to support case investigations, family outreach, and accounting of Americans lost in past conflicts (including World War II, the Cold War, the Korean War, the Vietnam Conflict, and the 1991 Gulf War).

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces reviews all Armed Services cases that involve serious court-martial felony convictions, and sentences that present legal issues of serious constitutional magnitude. Costs in FY 2010 total \$14 million to fund security and IT support requirements.

DEFENDING THE HOMELAND

Defending the homeland is the U.S. military's most basic mission. It involves the deterrent posture and capabilities to convince adversaries that they cannot achieve their objectives by attacking the U.S. and consequence management capabilities should an attack occur. These capabilities include:

- Special Operations Command (SOCOM) – \$5.9 billion
- Missile Defense Agency (MDA) – \$7.8 billion;
- Chemical and Biological Defense Program (CBDP) – \$1.7 billion; and
- Counternarcotics (CN) – \$1.1 billion.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

U.S. Special Operations Command

Unlike other Combatant Commands, SOCOM receives direct Defense-Wide appropriations to ensure continuous support for the management of unique training and equipment requirements of the Special Operations Forces (SOF). SOCOM's mission is to provide fully capable SOF to defend the United States and its interests, and to plan and synchronize operations against terrorist networks. To achieve this mission, SOF commanders and staff must plan and lead a full range of lethal and non-lethal special operations missions in complex and ambiguous environments.

The SOF personnel serve as key members of Joint, Interagency, and International teams and must be prepared to employ all assigned authorities and apply all available elements of power to accomplish assigned missions. In this capacity, SOF personnel must maintain the highest degree of professionalism, cultural awareness, responsiveness, and initiative.



The request funds initiatives designed to enhance SOCOM's flexibility and effectiveness, enhance soldier care and support systems, sustain equipment, and strengthen SOF training capabilities. These initiatives include providing persistent civil affairs presence in high priority countries, increasing SOCOM's global coordination of psychological operations, improving combat casualty care, and enhancing tactical site exploitation of computer hardware.

Non-traditional approaches are required to counter and defeat the elusive, asymmetric, and disruptive threats pervasive in today's operational environment. To meet this demand, SOCOM has invested in capabilities to increase force structure and manpower, improve systems, advance force operations and leap ahead technology, and provide specialized and institutional training.

SOCOM FY 2010 investments include:

- Non-Standard Aviation purchases for the first six medium fixed-wing aircraft providing increased SOF mobility for operations in permissive environments;
- MH-60 Modifications including increased engine procurements, manufacturing, kitting, and installation requirements for UH-60M to MH-60M conversion. Aircraft used to infiltrate, provide logistics, reinforce and extract SOF war fighters;
- Joint Multi-Mission Submersible investments to conduct materials solution analyses and perform technology development efforts for a submersible capable of inserting and extracting personnel and/or payloads into denied areas from strategic distances;
- Special Operations Aviation Systems Advanced Development will integrate and test a precision strike package on the MC-130W platform and will provide C-130 Modifications for six MC-130W aircraft to meet combat mission requirements.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

- Tactical Radios purchases for additional multi-band inter/intra team radios required for vehicle and force structure increases.

Changes from the FY 2009 budget include increased funding of combat development activities, force related training, specialized skills training and Military Construction requirements for SOCOM headquarters and Component Commands. The funding supports the planned expansion of SOF capabilities and personnel for the following activities: completing the addition of one battalion to each Army Special Operations Group; enhancing operations capacity at the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade; additional sustainment for new Non-Standard Aviation platforms; and support for a new Air Force Special Operations Wing at Cannon Air Force Base.

Missile Defense Agency

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) continues the development of the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS). The system is a key part in providing national security to the United States, our allies, and deployed forces from attacks by ballistic missiles of all ranges in all phases of flight. The FY 2010 base funding request of \$7.8 billion provides greater capability to the warfighter and reshapes the missile defense program. The strategic objective for the BMDS is to develop and field a balanced integrated architecture that will counter existing threats, and over time, provide more cost-effective operational ability, and agile enough to protect against uncertain threats of the future. There is increased emphasis on the near-term development and fielding of capabilities against short- and medium-range ballistic missile threats to enhance the protection for deployed forces and allies. The remaining strategic goals focus on far-term program development, enhanced testing, modeling, and simulation programs for all ranges of threats and the development of an ascent phase intercept capability. There is also increased

emphasis in an operationally realistic and robust flight testing plan that incrementally stresses the performance of the system's interceptors, sensors, and the command, control, battle management and communications assets.

Chemical and Biological Defense

The Department's Chemical and Biological Defense Program (CBDP) is a key part of a comprehensive national strategy to counter the threat of chemical and biological weapons today and in future years. The CBDP FY 2010 base funding request of \$1.6 billion supports consequent management and counter-



U.S. Soldiers from the 20th Support Command out of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., and South Korean soldiers conducted an annual exercise to enhance their interoperability. South Korean soldiers with U.S. Chemical Special Forces demonstrate decontamination procedures at Headquarters, Republic of Korea Armed Forces, Chemical, Biological and Radiological Defense Command in South Korea.

DoD photo by Sgt. J.C. McKenzie, U.S. Army – March 2009

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

proliferation. The consequent management provides capabilities to respond to effects of chemical and biological weapons used against forces deployed here and abroad. The CBDP counter-proliferation program supports passive defenses tailored to the unique characteristics of the various chemical and biological weapons, including emerging threats. The program provides the U.S. with the ability to mitigate the effects of a Chemical and Biological (CB) attack against deployed forces.

The CBDP funds research, science, and technology based programs in CB capabilities to exploit leading technologies. These superior capabilities will enable U.S. forces to defend against CB threats in future years. This science and technology research provides core capabilities to ensure U.S. advantages, including research into advanced chemical and biological detection systems, advanced materials for improved filtration systems and protection systems, advanced decontaminants, investigations into the environmental fate of chemical warfare agents, advanced information technologies, and medical biological research and chemical defense.

Counternarcotics

The clear linkages between international narcotics trafficking and international terrorism constitute a threat to U.S. national security interests. The global and regional terrorists who threaten U.S. interests can finance their activities with the proceeds from narcotics trafficking. The Department's counternarcotics efforts contribute to Homeland Defense, foster cooperation with U.S. agencies, strengthen alliances with partner nations, and form relationships with new international partners to cooperate with DoD.

In accordance with its statutory authorities, the Department will continue to use its counternarcotics resources to achieve national counternarcotics priorities. The FY 2010 budget request of \$1.1 billion will fund mandatory counternarcotics detection and monitoring missions; permissive counternarcotics support

such as information sharing, to domestic and host nation law enforcement and/or military forces; and the reduction of drug demand activities internal to the Department.

ENSURING TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION SUPERIORITY

Technology and information are critical enablers to success in both asymmetric and conventional warfare. The Department stays on the leading edge of innovation through investments in:

- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) – \$3.2 billion;
- Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) – \$0.3 billion;
- Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) – \$<0.1 billion;
- Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) – <\$0.1 billion; and

The DARPA's mission is to maintain the technological superiority of the U.S. military through searching worldwide for revolutionary high-payoff ideas and then sponsoring research projects that bridge the gap between fundamental discoveries and their military use. The DARPA is the Department's only research agency not tied to a specific operational mission and is designed to be a specialized "technological engine" for transforming the entire DoD. The DARPA's FY 2010 Base request for \$3.2 billion funds a joint Air Force/DARPA program to develop technologies for rapid access to space and hypersonic cruise vehicles and enhancements to Command, Control, and Communications systems.

The Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) FY 2010 budget request of \$0.3 billion enables oversight of budgets and expenditures for DoD's test and evaluation facilities. The TRMC develops strategic plans for test and evaluation at these facilities and assesses the adequacy of the Major Range and Test Facility Base to support the development and fielding of major

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

weapon systems. It administers and executes the Science and Technology/Test and Evaluation Program for developing technologies to verify the performance of weapon systems.

The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) budget request of \$54 million for FY 2010 will provide the timely and effective exchange of Scientific and Technical Information and Research & Engineering Information. These funds support the management and oversight of the Information Analysis Centers which collect, analyze, synthesize, and disseminate scientific and technical information through more than 100 DoD websites.

The Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) prevents the transfer of sensitive technologies that threaten U.S. military superiority to countries that pose security threats. DTSA's FY 2010 \$35 million request will fund continued protection of critical technologies.

PROVIDING COMBAT AND SERVICES SUPPORT

Combat Support Agencies (CSAs) fulfill combat support or combat service support functions for joint operating forces to combatant commanders executing military operations. Combat Support Agencies include:

- Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) – \$2.2 billion appropriated (\$7.7 billion including Working Capital Funds);
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) – \$1.3 billion;
- Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) – \$1.1 billion;
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) – \$0.9 billion appropriated (\$42.5 billion including Working Capital Funds); and
- Intelligence Agencies and Activities – Classified.

Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)

DISA manages and defends the Global Information Grid (GIG)

to ensure warfighting forces, including partners and allies, can deploy and connect globally, and share timely, trusted and accurate information needed for their missions. In this capacity, the DISA is responsible for planning, engineering, acquiring, fielding, and supporting global net-centric solutions. DISA provides a network of information and capabilities that will meet the demands of contingency operations and commanders' needs by connecting warfighters to one another. This connectivity and information needs to be available, secure, agile, and flexible enough to keep pace with cutting-edge technology and increasing demand in support of military operations around the globe. The DISA also provides systems to simplify the complex interoperability issues associated with coalition warfare and homeland security.

The FY 2010 request of \$2.2 billion funds DISA's key missions:

- Supporting the net-centric environment, which includes Net-Centric Enterprise Services, for data that is continuously available in a trusted environment to enable decision-making superiority that results in increased mission effectiveness;;
- Supporting building and sustaining a secure GIG transport infrastructure, which eliminates bandwidth constraints and allows rapid surges to meet demands. Supports enterprise-wide computing services at Defense Enterprise Computing Centers (DECCs) to DoD components in secure, interoperable classified and unclassified environments. In addition to its appropriated funds, DISA finances sustainment through the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) and reimbursements from customers; and
- Strengthening enterprise-wide command and control for improved decision-making and combat support through exploiting the capabilities of the GIG. Supports Global Command and Control System - Joint (GCCS-J) as the principal foundation for dominant battlespace awareness,

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

providing an integrated, near real-time picture of the battlespace necessary to conduct joint and multinational operations. The follow-on Net-Enabled Command Capability (NECC) reinvents the development, testing and certification processes to expedite the fielding of high priority joint warfighter needs.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency provides a vital layer of the defense strategy to counter attacks on the U.S. The FY 2010 budget request of \$1.3 billion will support efforts across three pillars of the National Strategy of nonproliferation, counter-proliferation, and consequence management. The DTRA serves as the primary Combat Support Agency, under U.S. Strategic Command as the lead COCOM, for integrating and synchronizing the defense in potential attacks. The DTRA provides integrated technical and operational solutions and provides the intellectual capital to shape both the Department's and national-level policies and strategies. This funding supports a dedicated and integrated focus to the mission of safeguarding the U.S. and our Allies from Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat and mitigate its effects.

Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)

The Defense Contract Management Agency serves as America's link between the warfighter and industry. The DCMA uses its insight into contractor operations to produce predictive information about contractor capabilities to meet program goals and schedules. As a combat support agency, DCMA provides customers with contract management and acquisition support services. The FY 2010 budget request of \$1.1 billion provides for the personnel, travel, training, and equipment purchases.

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)

The Defense Logistics Agency is responsible for providing worldwide logistics support for the missions of the Military Departments and the COCOMs under conditions of peace and war. Responsibilities include the acquisition, storage, and distribution of most of the Department's spare parts, fuel, and other consumable items, reutilization and marketing of excess military property, document automation services, and operation of the Defense National Stockpile. The FY 2010 budget request for DLA's appropriated funding is \$0.9 billion.

Intelligence Functions

The chapter on Intelligence discusses the combat support agencies with intelligence functions.

Leadership Support

A number of Defense-Wide agencies and activities exist to support civilian and military leaders as they guide the Department and support the warfighter:

- Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) – \$4.7 billion;
- Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) – \$1.6 billion;
- Joint Staff (JS) – \$0.6 billion;
- Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) – \$0.5 billion;
- Business Transformation Agency (BTA) – \$0.4 billion;
- Office of the Inspector General (OIG) – \$0.3 billion;
- Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) – \$<0.1 billion;
- National Defense University (NDU) – \$0.1 billion;
- Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) – <\$0.1 billion.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

U.S. Navy Cmdr. James C. Goudreau, of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) speaks to his peers during an activation ceremony, at Naval Station North Island in Coronado, Calif. The DLA, headquartered at Fort Belvoir, Va., is the Department of Defense's largest combat support agency.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Seaman Apprentice Shannon K. Cassidy – February 2009



Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)

The Office of the Secretary of Defense is the principal staff element of the Secretary for policy development, planning, resource management, fiscal, and program evaluation responsibilities. The FY 2010 request of \$4.7 billion funds the staff, offices, and special projects for each of the Secretary's Principal Staff Advisors. The largest program funded in the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) account, managed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, is the Combatant Commanders' Exercise Engagement and Training Transformation (CE2T2) Program. Joint training funding was realigned from the Services and Joint Staff to this account to gain better Department-wide insight and to improve our agility to address joint training requirements across the enterprise. The

Science and Technology program of the Director for Defense Research and Engineering constitutes the majority of the RDT&E program.

Washington Headquarters Services

The Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) is a field activity that serves as a centralized, consolidated administrative and operational support to DoD in the National Capital Region. The FY 2010 request of \$1.1 billion funds the Pentagon and General Services Administration (GSA) rents, information technology, and general support services for OSD and other components. The O&M account request of \$0.6 billion includes an additional 118 civilian billets and funding for required support services. The WHS requests military construction, procurement, RDT&E, and BRAC-related funding of \$0.5 billion.

Joint Staff (JS)

The Joint Staff supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the principal military adviser to the President, the Secretary, and the National Security Council. The Chairman relies on the expertise on the Joint Staff to create and promulgate guidance for combatant forces' unified strategic direction, operation under unified command, and integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces. As such, the Joint Staff meets the Nation's security challenges and facilitates its strategic objectives by providing Combatant Commands, Services, and warfighters with joint policy, strategy, and doctrine.

The Joint Staff FY 2010 funding request of \$0.6 billion supports the joint readiness and training capabilities to deploy joint combat forces worldwide. Several programs combine to make up the Joint Staff's funding request. Historically, 58 percent of all Joint Staff funding directly supports Combatant Command operations. Programs that directly support the COCOMs include the Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiatives Fund; the

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

COCOM Initiatives Fund; the COCOM Command and Control Initiatives Program; the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence for the Warrior program; the Planning and Decision Aid System; and the Joint Theater Air and Missile Defense Organization all directly support the COCOMs. The Joint Staff also budgets for the joint data and analytic support programs and the day-to-day operations and facility rent of the Joint Staff.

Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) requests \$0.5 billion in FY 2010. The DCAA is responsible for performing contract audits for the Department and providing accounting and financial advisory services regarding contracts and subcontracts to all DoD Components. These services include assistance with procurement, contract administration, negotiation, and the closeout and settlement of contracts and subcontracts. The DCAA provides the contract audit function as part of the overseas military operations, which serves as part of the oversight and management controls to ensure integrity and regulatory compliance by Defense contractors.

Business Transformation Agency (BTA)

The BTA requests \$0.4 billion for FY 2010 in support of its mission to develop, with the assistance of DoD Components, the requirements, standards, systems, procedures, and practices for transforming business processes and operations.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The Office of the Inspector General independently and objectively audits, investigates, inspects, and evaluates the program and operations of the Department to recommend policies and process improvements that promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and detect and prevent fraud,

waste, and abuse. The FY 2010 budget request of \$0.3 billion supports the OIG in its mission to inform DoD management and Congress about the problems and deficiencies in programs and operations and the progress of corrective actions.

Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA)

The OEA provides technical and financial assistance to communities adversely impacted by Department changes. The FY 2010 budget request of \$37 million supports communities as they plan and carry out local adjustment strategies, engage the private sector in ventures to plan and/or undertake economic development and base redevelopment, and collaborate with the Military Departments as they implement BRAC actions in support of the DoD mission. The amount of OEA funding gradually declines as the BRAC execution timeline ends and varies depending on actual community needs.

National Defense University (NDU)

The National Defense University's FY 2010 \$0.1 billion in funding supports the academic center for joint professional military education. The NDU's charter is to educate military and civilian leaders from the U.S. and other countries to evaluate national and international security challenges through multidisciplinary educational and research programs, and fostering professional exchanges and outreach programs. Some of the Components of the Washington, DC based university include are the National War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Information Resources Management College, the Joint Forces Staff College, and the Institute for National Strategic Studies. NDU is a primary DoD center for seminars and symposia and frequently supports DoD and Congressional representatives with professional development and conferencing. The Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools accredits NDU.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)

DLSA provides legal services to the Department through two major activities. The Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA) is responsible for adjudicating cases that arise from all Military Departments and Defense Agencies. The DOHA provides hearings and issues decisions in personnel security clearance cases for civilian and military personnel and contractors performing classified work for DoD and other Federal Agencies. The Office of Military Commissions facilitates preparation for and trial of cases before military commissions that involves appointing authority function, prosecution, and defense functions. The FY 2010 budget request of \$43 million includes customary expenses including salaries and benefits, travel, rental of office space, rental and purchase of equipment, communications, and supplies.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)

The mission of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) is to lead, direct, and manage security cooperation programs and resources. DSCA's objectives are to build and strengthen defense relationships, and support partner nations' abilities to participate in overseas contingency operations. It also seeks to foster access and influence through the management and execution of assigned security cooperation programs and activities, and promote the growth of democratic ideals through international defense education, training, and other programs

The DSCA's FY 2010 request of \$0.7 billion includes:

- Global Train and Equip programs collaborate with foreign countries to identify ungoverned environments exploited for terrorist safe haven and developing threats. The foreign forces are trained and equipped to address their own security problems to mitigate long term risks and military interventions;

- Security and Stabilization Assistance authority allows DoD to transfer funds to the Department of State to facilitate civilian non-military expertise and tools to the stabilization and reconstruction missions in complex security environments;
- The Regional Centers for Security Studies are responsible for countering ideological support for terrorism, harmonizing views on common security challenges, and building the capacity of partner national security institutions consistent with the norms of civil-military relations;
- The Warsaw Initiative Fund (WIF)/Partnership for Peace (PfP) Program provides security cooperation designed to support developing members of the Northern Atlantic Treaty Organization for defense reform and interoperability efforts;
- Regional International Outreach provides open source information technology collaboration among international faculty and educational institutions;
- The Humanitarian Assistance program provides assurances to friendly nations and Allies of our support to populations in need of basic humanitarian aid and services;
- The Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program focuses on the highly visible, worldwide problem of landmines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms munitions by providing training and readiness-enhancing benefits;
- The Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response (FDR/ER) program enables COCOMs to respond and manage humanitarian crises effectively during disaster responses in their areas of responsibility.

DoD FY 2010 Budget Request Summary Justification

FISCAL YEAR 2010 OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The Defense-Wide budget request of \$15.6 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations directly supports operational capabilities in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The Defense Agencies provide centralized combat services and combat service support to the Combatant Commanders and the Military Departments.

Specifically, the FY 2010 OCO request supports intelligence activities, mine resistant ambush protected vehicle funding, health care, reimbursement and lift and sustainment for coalition partners in support of U.S. operations, contract management and oversight in theater, family assistance and counseling, development of other nations' drug interdiction capabilities, communications, Combatant Commanders' initiatives, and operational costs associated with USSOCOM's support to the theater. The increased USSOCOM deployed force levels reflect additional effort in Afghanistan. Increases for FY 2010 are attributable to efforts in Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance, Non-Standard Aviation, and Information

Operations capabilities. These resources are needed to sustain the deployed forces, support our coalition partners, and ensure support to our military families across the country who are dealing with the impact of the sustained high operating tempo.

SUMMARY

As evident in this FY 2010 budget request, the Defense-Wide Agencies serve as a key supporter and partner to the combat and combat support forces in their role of protecting and defending the United States. Through the centralization of functions, innovations, and research, the Defense-Wide agencies and field activities produce and provide high quality policies, processes, technologies, systems, and personnel support. The Defense-Wide Agencies strive to develop capabilities to equip the warfighter with the latest tools and technology, develop superior information systems, secures the homeland with the best defensive suite of systems and consequence management capabilities, and focuses on the Department's priority of high quality health care and quality of life support for the soldiers and their families.